PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,568.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO ALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 2-39 P. M.				
14th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9709
19th "	OCEANA	6654	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6049	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7901	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6652
13th "	ARCADIA	6663	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7888	.....	...
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
T. 20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
T. 17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
T. 1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7888	.....	...
T. 15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

T.—Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Rome	440	704	363	583	333	476
Port Said	468	748	374	541	353	505
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	969	517	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles	66					
Naples	653	*1143	570	*990	499	879
Bengal	44	"	43	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 945 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	.....	.....	Nov. 21
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 19	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14	.....	1909
		1909.	1909.	Jan. 5
B. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 18	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 2
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
A. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 16th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,208	Thr. 19th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 20th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,095 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,208 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Buzreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,206 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY

14th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains;	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	3rd Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barcigo	31st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Seiller	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barilion	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Seiller	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barilion	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent*,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Keiko	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Hair	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Keiko	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	29th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents, Bombay.*

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec, 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	4,990	B. Belnarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,586	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostende, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I, R, Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,035,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Aarons, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak), Medan, Deli (Straits), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor Bangkok, Batavia, Soerabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Phillippines), Hongkong, Foochow Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York, London.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Moukden	Peking
Changchiang	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hanchun	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Music

Bombay Season

PIANOS FOR HIRE

PIANOS FOR HIRE. PIANOS FOR HIRE.

Messrs. MARCKS & CO. CAN OFFER

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

Which they guarantee will stand to pitch consistently

TUNING.

We send a Tuner periodically to keep the Piano at its best. Every instrument we send out on hire is a telling advertisement for us, they are, in fact a hall-mark of the excellent instruments to be found in our saloon.

PRICES:—
The lowest for HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

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HOT BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER.
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ICES, TEA, COFFEE, BEST WINES AND SPIRITS.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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Cakes, Biscuits, Bread.
CHOICE, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
SHIP BISCUIT.

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GLUTEN BISCUITS

PREPARED ON THE BEST MEDICAL FORMULA.

THE ONLY FOOD FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS

at Rs. 2 per lb.

PEARSE AND Co.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Hoselnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion; are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereso ever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, JOHNSTON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 3, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Price 4/6 each Post Free.

Agents for Bombay, TEACHER AND CO., LTD. Agent for Poona, H. SYCULLA, and Post Office.

These preparations were formerly manufactured and sold under the name of "VETARZO Blood and Nerve Food," but owing to extraordinary demand, necessitating the use of special Bottles wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.

THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

British Dunlops

1908.

THE "FOUR-INCH" RACE.

Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - - First.

Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - - Second.

Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - - Third.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO-CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY RACE.

Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - - First.

MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorised Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.
F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.
Sold in A Golden Colour for Fair Hair

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20". Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.
Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY,
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.
Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.
Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians attending over a period of many years.
Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.
TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Cheapest Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Price and Map, full information, Steam-boat and Rail Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Complete Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Rupee Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 4.—Mandalay Postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Co. consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clip. Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagheerdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to Investment.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchase and Sales of businesses negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

'HIPPACEA'

TOUCHES THE SPOT!
And is a Veterinary Homœos for all purposes.
'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.
If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter, and is harmless if any animal licks it, but insects, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Flies will avoid it.
SOLD EVERY WHERE
SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Lebert, Velpeau, Malconnes, the well-known

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 951 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 71 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Governeur 2,120 tons Captain C. Bermester sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 123 deck passengers.

The steamer Anatolia 2,481 tons Captain E. Laidlay will sail to-day for Mormagoa with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons Captain H. F. Hill sailed yesterday for Jedah &c., with 845 pilgrims.

The steamer Thornbeck 2,345 tons Captain H. Shotton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani 2,870 tons Captain J. Clingan will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Telena 3,123 tons Captain G. Thomas, will sail to-day for Aros Bay with the same botton cargo,

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sofala 3,426 tons Captain T. Babb, will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 13.

Alcana.....2311 Morgan.....W & A G &Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Auchessarden ...2349.....Galloway M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Dubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Budrio.....1013 Baldwin....Jeddah...16-11 G Jeewajee
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaschburn .....M M & Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell .....T M & Co
Haidari.....1563 De Lorme Jeddah.....10-11 B & P S
Ischborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2002 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templar ...4601 Gihlt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilin.....2257 Wilson .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Letsmeri .....2491 Wilson .....Cory Bros Co
Landaura .....2157 Abbott .....M M &Co
Macedonia.....5245 Bennet .....21-11.....P & O Co
Nerbudda.....1960 Bishop ...Persi n Gulf...M M &Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Overdale.....3240 White .....T Morrison & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Scalda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Salsette.....3391...Lewellin.....Aden 14-11 P & O Co
Telena.....3124.....Thomas.....W & A G & Co
Thornbeck.....2345 ...Shotton .....
Uganda.....3496 Kilpatrick.....M M & Co
Zambesi..... 2415 Baker .....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia ...	3149	Walker ...	K'chi	17-11 ...	T Morrison
C&R Braunfels ...	3558...	Zittlosen.			R'burg 19-11 W & A G &Co
O & E Chupra...	3954	Henderson	A'werp.....		21-11 Muir & Co
Clan Graham ...	3288	Chittagong	Elliot		21-11
Moshtari.....	1110	Persian ..	Gulf	16-11	B & P S N Co
Salami...	1605	Newby ...	Jeddah ...	17-11	B & P S N Co
M Delta.....	4776	Snow...	Shanghai...	24-11	P & O Co
N Streethdec....	2846	White	Baltimore.....		12-11 R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sofala.....	3436	Babb.....	N F.....		M M & Co
2 Massilia...	3250	Thomson .	L'pool	27-11	W&AG& Co
3 D Balduino ...	2694	Maganzini ...	Genoa	15-11	Florio and B S N Co
5 Ischia ...	2784	Balsito...	S'ghai...	17-11	G D Grosso
6 Anatolia...	2481	Laidlay...	M'Goa...	14-11	K N & Co
7 Totomi Maru.	2464.	Smith	Kobe..	17-11	N YK'aisha
8 Bohemia...	3307	Dabcevich...	Trieste...	15-11	A L S N Co
10&11 Cy of L'don	5693	Whish...	K'chi	14-11	K N& Co
15 Nurani	2870	Clingan...	Calcutta...	14-11	...T Morrison & Co
16 Reichstag	1396	Jacobson...	...	Z'bar	23-11 A S

H W P D.

Saraswati...443 Ismail ...Reparring ..... 14-11 R A W

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Thornbeck s	Shotton	Calcutta, Nov 3
	Salsette s	Lovellin	Aden, Nov 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Strathfillan s	Hillon	Calcutta
	Clan Ross s.....	Harris	Cocanada
	Melbourne s	Stafford	Mauritius
	Rinaldo s.....	Pickering ...	Karachi
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi
	Gouverneur s	Bermeister ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Alavi s.....	Hill	Jedah, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Anatolia, Lindlay, for Mormugoa.
" Sofala, Babb, for Rangoon.
" Telena, Thomas, for Aros Bay.
" Nurani, Clingen, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Hajiari, for Jedah, &c., began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived at London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The N Y K steamer Wakamiya Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

The P and O steamer Assaye, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p. m. on Sunday the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—38 bales wool, T. Chimandas.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—4 hogsheads condiments, N. K. Jussawalla.

FOR HAMBURG.

Brounfels s—55 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.; 255 bales cotton, J. C. Tadiwalla ; 710 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 10 cwts gutts, A. Meyer.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—105 cwts myrabollans, Argun Khimjee ; 204 cwts gum, G. Sejpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,980 cwts gingellyseed, 990 cwts mowraseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—187 cwts sharkfins, K. N. Meanee and Co.; 225 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy ; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon David and Co.; 130 cwts dry kismis, M. H. E. Elliias ; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales twist, Phirozsha B. Petit and Co,

Totomi Maru s—100 bales twist, M. B. Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—100 bales twist, C. Bhawanidas.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 190 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy, .

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—205 bales cotton, R. D. Mosten and Co.; 100 bales cotton, B. Shamjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th November.

491.—DRILLS.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 14th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

493.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly. Candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

495.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next, the 15th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarter Office.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th November.

541.—Detail for the week ending 21st instant :—

Monday 16th instant—" M " Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 " K " Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 17th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 " I " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th instant—" H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 19th instant—" L " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 " I ", " K ", and " M " Cos. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.-C. officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 20th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except " G " Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 21st instant. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m,

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

542. Staff—Acting Sergt-Major F. Phillips, Sind Volunteer Rifles, having reported his arrival, has taken over the duties of Acting Sergt-Major, Bombay Vol. Rifles from the 12th Inst.

543. Furlough—Sergt-Major C. Rose Bombay Vol. Rifles, proceeds on furlough pending discharge with effect from the 12th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Lord Northbourne, presenting the prizes at Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School, Sandwich, said that if they wanted to go straight to a boy's heart, give him a sovereign. He would give a sovereign each to the captain of the cricket and football teams to give to the best boy in each team. The sovereign taught two very useful lessons. On one side the figure of the King taught loyalty, on the other, St. George engaged in deadly warfare with the dragon of evil also had its important lesson.

The Rev. Paul Wyatt, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for a quarter of a century, has resigned. In announcing this he referred to the changes he had known during his chaplaincy. "The greatest," he said, "have been the loss of our population, the sweeping away of picturesque buildings, and the blotting out of old landmarks. Instead we have to-day huge blocks of business houses, vast hotels, palaces for use as offices. Full of interest and hope as such a fact is, it is yet not without its regret for us. The old-world aspect of the precinct has been passing—has, perhaps, already gone. As almost the last remaining link with the older traditions, it is well that I should go, too."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COMPTON—Oct. 23, at 73 Cadogan Gardens, the wife of Major H. W. Compton, of a son.

BUCKLE—Oct. 18, at Moorish Castle, Gibraltar, the wife of Major C. R. Buckle, D. S. O., B. A., of a daughter.

LOWTHER—Oct. 22, at Lowther Lodge, Kensington Gore, the wife of the Right Hon. Sir Gerard Lowther, K. C. M. G., C. B., of a daughter.

THOMPSON—Oct. 21, at Llanwinnio Cottage, Llanishen, Glamorganshire, the wife of Major A. G. Thompson, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARTON DE WIART—FUGGER-BABENHAUSEN—Oct. 27, at St. Stephen's, Vienna, by Bishop Marshall, Adrien Carton de Wiart, 4th Dragoon Guards, son of Mr. L. Carton de Wiart, of Cairo (Egypt) and Oxshott (Surrey), to Countess Frederica, eldest daughter of the 5th Prince von Fugger-Babenhausen and of the Princess, born Hohenlohe.

CRADOCK-HARTOPP-STUART—Oct. 20, at St. Thomas's Church, Portman Square, Francis Gerald, son of the late Col. Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, to Elizabeth Ada Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Windsor Stuart.

KNOLLYS—MURRAY—Oct. 24, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Robert Walter Edmund Knollys, Indian Army, Punjab Commission, son of the late Col. W. W. Knollys, late commanding 93rd Highlanders, and Ethelred Mary, daughter of the late James Murray, Esq.

LEE—MACNAGHTEN—Oct. 24, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt. George Maconchy Lee (Royal Fusiliers), to Kathleen Florence, daughter of Col. A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cav.

WALKER—NUGENT—Oct. 21 at the Parish Church, Pinner, Capt. J. B. Walker, late 14th (King's) Hussars, to Violet Grace, daughter of Mr. Christopher B. Nugent.

WILLIAMS-FREEMAN—SAUNDERS—Oct. 21, at the Parish Church, Alton St. Pancras, Dorchester, Arthur Pere Williams-Freeman, captain, 1st batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., to Hilda Gwladys, daughter of Lieut-Col. R. E. Saunders.

DEATHS.

BROMLEY—Oct. 27, John Robert Bromley, late of Shanghai, eldest son of the late Rev. J. W. Bromley, of Tonbridge, aged 66.

COWAN—Oct. 21, at 59 St. James's Street, S. W., Lewis Phineas Cowan, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Phineas Cowan.

KENNEDY—Oct. 25, at Exmouth, Sir C. M. Kennedy, C. B., K. C. M. G., late of the Foreign Office.

MONEY—Oct. 20, at Hawkchurch Rectory, Devon, Col. Rowland Erule Kyrle Money (late Bengal Staff Corps), aged 68.

WYMER—Oct. 19, Major George Bannatyne Wymer, late Royal Horse Art., son of the late General Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B., aged 68.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORRIS—November 13, evening, at Bellasis Road, Bombay, Khan Bahadur Patel's Bungalow, opposite Post Office, Byculla, Mr. Mancherjee Edaljee Morris, eldest son of the late Mr. Edaljee Bomanjee Morris and son-in-law of the late Mr. Hormasjee Jamsetjee Screwalla. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 8 a.m. (B. T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMITAGE—November 8, the wife of Colonel E. H. Armitage, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

HOSKEN—November 8, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Arthur Fayrer Hosken, A. M. Inst. C. E., of a son.

PALMER—October 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. Palmer, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BASKETT—MAYER—November 5, at Dera Ghazi Khan, by the Rev. T. L. Mayer, Henry John Cyprian Baskett, Indian Police, son of the Rev. J. G. K. and Mrs. Baskett, the Rectory, Donhead, Salisbury, to Daisy Winifred, daughter of the Rev. T. L. and Mrs. Mayer, Dera Ghazi Khan.

DEATH.

NEWMAN—November 9, at Madras, Mrs. Fanny Chalmer Newman of Bangalore, aged 88 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-30m., 9-49a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-34a.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bachmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alef's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-59m., 3-30a. Low water, 10-49m., 6-32a.

Honour to Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavati, I. C. S., "Cheena Bang," Girgaum, 5 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 16.—Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m High water, 4-54m., 5-9m. Low water, 0-18m. 0-30a.

Tuesday, November 17.—Enthronisation of the New Bishop, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 6-14m., 7-12a. Low water, 1-15 a.m.

Wednesday, November 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 7-27m., 8-26a. Low water, 0-29m., 2-0a.

Thursday, November 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-12m., 9-9a. Low water, 1-45m., 2-31a.

Friday, November 20.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-51m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-10a.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY;—H. H. the Nawab of Cambay, accompanied by his two Princes and attended by his followers, left Bombay for Cambay on Thursday.

THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—The second lecture of the Seva Sadan Lecture Series, on One of our

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at

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and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH will be opened Shortly at 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

if not in creed' will be delivered to-day by Behen Baji Gawri Dowlatrai at the Sadan Amroli House, Girgaum, at 3 p.m, (B. T.)

THE ELEPHANTA CAVES.—A sum of Rs, 4,300 has been recently sanctioned for the execution of certain necessary repairs in the Elephanta Caves. The work will be done under the orders of Mr. E. M. Proes, Executive Engineer at the Presidency.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court has been declared. The following six candidates have passed the examination :—Mr. Noshirwanji P. Engineer, Mr. Menocher P. Dadachanji, Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Mr. Jamsetji P. Dastur, Mr. Dowlatram J. Mantri, and Mr. Jehangir D. Kanga.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Bai Ladkorebai, widow of the late Mr. Jamnadas Lulloobhoy, who died at Walkeshwar on Wednesday, has left by her will a sum of three lakhs of rupees for charitable purposes. One lakh of rupees is to be spent in the establishment of an hospital for Hindus. Rs. 51,000 will be contributed to the Kapole Orphanage, which will henceforth be known as the Jamnadas Lulloobhoy Kapole Orphanage. The balance will be set apart for establishing a fund for the support of poor Kapole widows.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA —By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. B. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster :—

March .....With Sword and Lance...	Starke
Govotte .....Zephyr.....	Eilenberg
Selection .....The Merry Widow	Lehar
Valse .....Toreador.....	Royle
Song .....Liebealied	E Klay
Selection .....A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Polka .....esi	Zavertal

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 this evening :—

March of the Peers from Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture .....The Maid of Orleans...	Suppe
Selection from the Opera.....	See—See..... Jones
Midsummer Valse.....	Marigold
Selection from the Opera.....	La Mascotte ..... Andran
Serenade (Berceuse).....	Quand tic Chantes..... Gounod

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. this evening :—

March .....Light Horse	Von Blon
Overture ...Masaniello.....	Auber
Polacca de Concert ...Leican du Bois	Le Thiere
Selection ...Faust.....	Gonnod
Valse .....Andalusische Lubestraume...	Freedmann
Selection ...The Girls of Gottenberg.....	Ivan Caryll
Galop .....Champagne	Scherbel

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at Victoria Gardens to-morrow commencing at 6 p.m. :—

March.....Entry of Gladiators	Fucik
Overture.....Morning, Noon and Night...	Suppe
Selection ...Ballett Egyptien.....	Lingini
Midsummer Valse	Marigold
Two-step ...The Husking Bee	Thurban
Spanish Serenade.....La Paloma	Yradier

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay was held on Thursday the 12th instant at 8-30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were present :—Kazi Mohamed Ismail Chilmai ; Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, J. P. ; Honorary Secretary of the Society ; Khan Saheb Kazi Mohamedali Murghay, J. P. ; Syed Moulvi Moinuddin Kadri, J. P. ; Munshi Mohamed Bakir ; Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed ; Mr. Shaik Suleman ; Risaldar Azmatulla Khan ; Mr. Ali Mohamed A. Moulvi ; Munshi Shaik Yacub Mohamed ; Shaik Ismail Gulam Husain Engineer ; Mr. Gulam Rasool Mohamed Fazal ; Mr. Kasamkhan Babakhan ; Mr. Shaik Chand and many others. Kazi Mohamed Ismail Chilmai was voted to the Chair. At the instance of the Chairman Mr. Alimohamed Moulvi read out to the meeting a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 6th November 1908, thanking the Society warmly for the expression of loyalty contained in the Resolution of the Society passed on the last Proclamation Jubilee day and intimating that the same will be transmitted to His Majesty. Mr. Moulvi also read out to the meeting the message of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, an Urdu copy of which was sent by Government to the Society. Syde Moulvi Moinuddin then delivered an able and eloquent speech setting forth the inestimable advantages of the benign British Government, especially to the Mohamedan community, and at the conclusion of his speech he offered prayers in conjunction with the meeting for the unruffled continuance of the British Government in its benign administration of India and for the long life and health of His August Majesty the King-Emperor of India. After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

HIGH COURT.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN INSOLVENCY.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, as presiding Commissioner of the Insolveney Court, delivered judgment in the matter of Meghraj Gangabux, an insolvent, on a rule taken out by him, calling upon his creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be set aside. The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the insolvent ; while Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the opposing creditor.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that two points had been raised in the matter. The first point was whether the petition was defective and did not follow the wording of section of the Insolvency Act. On this point, the Advocate-General had relied on 8 Bombay Law Reports, which was followed by his Lordship in case No. 213 of 1906 in Insolvency. His Lordship read the wording of the petition and Lord James's judgment, and remarked that the petition in that case was very different from the present petition, as pointed out by Mr. Wadia. The same remarks applied to the course His Lordship followed in case No. 213. His Lordship next read the wording of the present petition, which clearly stated that insolvent had absconded to avoid meeting his liabilities; and looking to the wording of the petition, it was obvious that the insolvent knew what the opposing creditor meant by the words he had used. The present objection was raised by the insolvent after four years. He made that application in February last, which his Lordship thought was too late. His Lordship was of opinion that, in the present petition, the words of the Act had been followed. The second question raised was whether the Court should give an opportunity to the opposing creditor of giving evidence of settlement. His Lordship held that an opportunity ought to be given for holding an inquiry. His Lordship fixed Wednesday next week for the hearing, and the insolvent was ordered to deposit Rs. 3,000 with his attorneys within four days, and notice was ordered to be given to the opposing creditor.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court, disposed of the matter against Mr. Luxmishanker Devshanker, a Pleader practising in the Ahmedabad District. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, was the complainant.

The Government Pleader having argued the points urged by the opponent Mr. Laxmishanker, Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked, that the law about conditional mortgages or sales was the same in England as in India, evidently. His Lordship read out the English authority.

This remark was occasioned by the deed of sale of a house worth about Rs. 16,000, which the opponent had got made in the name of his wife's sister's husband. Mulshankar Pitambardas, by his client Pandit Laxmanlal Kanak-Kirtiji Maharaj, for a sum of Rs. 8,000, part only of which was paid.

At first an inquiry into this matter was made by Mr. R. Knight, who was the District Judge of Ahmedabad. He submitted a report on the matter to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, for necessary orders.

The Chief Justice, in the course of the judgment of the Court, said that their Lordships thought, they must give to Mr. Laxmishankar the benefit of the doubt, and assume that his conduct in providing against a possible liability under his bail-bond as surety for the Pandit Laxmanlal, by getting this fund of Rs. 5,000 to fall back upon, was not done with the knowledge that he was by doing so entering into an illegal transaction. The law of surety was the same in this country as it was in England ; but, probably, as the Government Pleader had very candidly stated, the aspect of the law of surety in England, was not perhaps well-known in the Mofussil. Their Lordships had decided, in the circumstances, to make no order upon this rule. By this, it must not be supposed that they intended by the judgment to whitewash Laxmishankar; for, there was a great deal that was open to adverse comment in what he had done, and they could not say that they approve of any part of the transaction, which resulted in the execution of the document about the conditional sale-deed. But sitting as a quasi Criminal Court in their Disciplinary Jurisdiction, they had felt it right to give him the benefit of the doubt. Their Lordships, therefore, discharged the rule.

POLICE COURT.

A BENGALEE ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane charged one Purunchandra Jagedranath Mayaddar, a Bengalee, with having been found wandering in Bombay without having any ostensible means of maintenance and with being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Superintendent Sloane applied for a remand stating that he wanted to make further enquiries into the antecedents of accused.

The accused said he had no objection to a remand being granted.

The Magistrate granted the remand, and ordered the accused to be released on his own recognizance for Rs. 200 and one surety for the like amount.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,350, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 313. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th September, 1908, were Rs. 50,941, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 543.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,773, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 26. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th September, 1908, were Rs. 23,196, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,716.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 26th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 11,170, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year of Rs. 3,240. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th September, 1908, were Rs. 1,25,387, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,538.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Nov. 13.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour this morning, with the English Mails of the 30th October, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adam, Mr W S
Butler Miss M
Benfield, Mr E D
Clark, Mr R N and 2 Misses
Clark, Mr H C and Mrs
Child, Mrs G
Fyson, Mr P
Heffernan, Maj H W and Mrs
Hancock, Mr J and Mrs
Hancock, Mr J A
How, Maj P and Mrs
Hutchison, Miss
Jackson, Mr M O
Jessie, Deaconess
Kettlewell, Mrs A B and child
Lamb, Mrs and Miss
Murray, Mr G F L
Murray, Mr G H
Martin, Mr H G
Mitchell, Col T
Overbeck-Wright, Capt A W and Mrs
Paige, Lt G P
Prall, Maj C B, Mrs and child
Patcham Walsh, Rev H
Quicke, Col W A and Mrs
Robertson, Mr L F and Mrs
Robertson, Lt E D S
Ralph, Maj A C and Mrs
Raikes, Mr E B Mrs and child
Sterling, Lt N F D
Thomas, Mr G L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Apted, Mr F E
Ainsworth, Mr J L
Anders, Miss
Brinton, Mr P R
Browning, Lt E R &
Baldock, Maj C B
Byramji, Mr
Berthon, Capt and Mrs
Bombay, Rt Rev Bishop of
Batten, Maj
Branford, Mr H
Burrow, Lt P W
Bruce, Mr K M
Branson, Mrs
Bishop, Mr F J
Coventry, Mr E M
Coke, Hon John and Mrs
Capper, Brig Gen and Mrs
Danks, Mrs H
Dalal, Mr A R
Donolley, Maj J G and Mrs
Fairbank, Rev H
Foster, Mr A
Ford, Lt C W
Fyson, Mr P F
Fasken, Maj-Genl C
Fanstadt, Mr A Mrs and Miss
Forbes, Miss J B
Govan, Mr W
Holmes, Lt A C
Hanner, Mr G
Hutcheson, Lt G
Hare, Hon Sir Lancelot
Hay, Maj L T
Hemans, Mr G W
Hodson, Lt-Col G B
Holmes, Mr H R
Hancock, Prenter Mr N
Hannay, Capt R
Herklots, Mr H
Johnstone, Mrs Harry
Johnstone Mr Donald
Jhonston, Mr F A W
Johnston, Maj G W
Jackson, Lt M H
Kirk, Mr W
Kenny, Col M T
Lowndes, Mr G R
Lillington, Maj W E G
Lyon, Mrs
Lahore, Rt Rev Bishop of
Lefroy, Miss H M
Lowndes, Mrs and infant
Lane, Mr C W
Lane, Maj H A
Moullaby, Lt Col S
Skinner, Mr J
Bray, Mr W
Hutcheson, Lt N
Chancelot, Mr R
Mellows, Capt F
Lchlater, Mrs
Lethbridge, Capt W
Lillington, Mrs W E G
Lawrie, Mr A S
Longman, Mr W
Macpherson, Mr R G
Makinon, Mr H G
Mellis, Mr A R
Monk, Mr F
Muir, Mr W
Macpherson, Mrs R G
Mullaly, Maj A
Meikle, Mr H
Malcolmson, Mr Ralph
Muir, Mr J P
Nanavati, Mr D D
Nelson Wright, Mr H and Mrs
O'Reilly, Maj C M
Patterson, Mr R H
Rose, Mr L E D
Rix, Mr H S Mrs and 2 children
Raymond, Lt C
Rix, Mr H C
Richardson, Mr C W
Robinson, Mr Thomas H
Rapper, Brig Genl T
Saunders, Maj F W
Sanford, Capt G B and Mrs
Sheepshanks, Mr R
Shortland, Mr C N N and Mrs
Sands, Mr C W E
Shimmelbush Paul Mr
Smith, Mr C G
Thompson, Lt A
Thomson, Mr A and Mrs
Triggs, Mr B G and Mrs
Vickers, Capt A and Mrs
Watton, Maj W C
White, Mr W G
Woodward, Col J H H
Watson, Maj L A
Wilson, Capt A H
Williams, Capt T J
Willis, Mr A D A
Weld, Mr C M
Willcocks, Rev J O F

FROM BRINDISI.

McMorran, Mr T
Trotter Capt E R
Rothschild, Baron
Schevekert, Capt
Ludwig, Mr Carl
Clark, Col L W

FOR KARACHI.

Bowes Lyon, Mr G F
Booker, Mr A A
Graham, Mr, L
Harris, Lt N Y
Lloyd, Capt K H
O'Connor, Rev W

FROM PORT SAID.

Strickland, Mr H F
Tabor, Mr

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, October 26, Mr. J. Robertson asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether, in view of the expression of popular indignation in India at the recent treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, his Majesty's Government had taken any steps towards remedying the grievances in question.

Col. Seely: His Majesty's Government are well aware of the sympathy which has been excited by allegations of ill-treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, and they are in communication on the subject with the Colonial Government, who, they feel assured, have no desire to take legislative or administrative measures involving unnecessary harshness. The Secretary of State has been in friendly communication with the Transvaal Government on this subject, and a considerable number of concessions have already been made. The principal remaining grievance of the Indians is, as I understand, their fears that they may not secure a supply of professional men to attend to their wants, and the Secretary of State is in communication with the Transvaal Government with a view to ascertain whether it is not possible to secure what is wanted by means of administrative action. I have hope that the representations of the Secretary of State may not be without effect.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether memorials have been received at the India Office protesting against the proposed reorganisation of the Public Works Department in India, and especially against the proposed discrimination between the imperial and provincial services; and what action, if any, has been taken by the India Office on these memorials.

Mr. Buchanan: No memorials of the nature indicated have been received at the India Office since the introduction of the new scheme of reorganisation of the Public Works Department in India.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, with a view to Persians managing their own affairs, he would make friendly representations to the Government of Russia to recall the Russian officers serving in Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian officers in Persia are in the employment of the Shah, and have been so for several years past. It is a matter in which the Governments of Russia and Persia are alone concerned; but I am informed that no Russian officers have taken any part in the recent fighting between Persian forces.

Dr. Rutherford: Is there any truth in the report that Russian troops have invaded Persia?

Sir E. Grey: No, sir. My information is that no Russian troops have crossed the Persian frontier. According to my information, what has happened is this. For some time there has been constant fighting between Royalist and Nationalist forces at Tabriz. Tabriz is very close to the Russian frontier. Russians trade has, of course, suffered. A Russian post was attacked, and one report is that lives of Russian were in danger. Russia then moved, I think, about 400 men to the frontier, but as the fighting had ceased, and it was stated that the danger to Russian lives had also ceased, the troops were ordered not to cross. I am informed that the Russian troops have orders not to cross the frontier unless Russian lives are in danger.

Mr. Dillon: Have the British Government consented to the Russian troops crossing the frontier?

Sir E. Grey: We have always claimed the right to take what measures we think fit when British lives are in danger, and we could not refuse the same liberty of action to others. (Cheers.) But, inasmuch as the policy which has been pursued by both Governments is that of non-intervention, and as there has been considerable disturbance close to the Russian frontier, and the Russians have not sent troops across the frontier, I think I am justified in saying that they have acted in accordance with the spirit of the Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, during the entire period of the recent critical events in Tabriz, the British Consul-General, acting under instructions from his Majesty's Government, was absent from his post while the Russian Consul-General was present throughout the struggle; and whether steps could be taken to secure that in future there should be equality of representation as between Great Britain and Russia in this capital of northern Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; the presence of his Majesty's Consul-General being urgently required at Urumia in connection with the Turco-Persian frontier dispute. During the absence of the Consul-General the Vice-Consul was in charge. As to the second question, the British Consul-General has now returned to his post, and there is no intention of withdrawing him.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he adhered to the statement that the British and Russian Governments and their representatives in Persia had absolutely abstained from all interference in the internal affairs of Persia.

Sir E. Grey: Both Governments have maintained a policy of general non-intervention in regard to Persia; but they have united in recommending to the Shah the grant of a Constitution, as it seemed to them the best means of promoting peace in the country.

DR. HAFFKINE.

Sir William Collins asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Dr. Haffkine has been reinstated in employment under the Government of India; and whether his duties are restricted exclusively to research work.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to both parts of the question is in the affirmative.

RATS AND THE PLAGUE.

Sir William Collins asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the observations of Lieut.-Col. A. Buchanan, Indian Medical Service, on the propagation of plague in India by means of rats, and to his conclusion that the best way to prevent plague in India is by keeping cats; and whether the Government of India have formed any opinion as to the soundness of this conclusion.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is aware that Lieut.-Col. Buchanan, in letters appearing in the Indian newspapers, has recommended the public to set greater store on cats as the simplest way of keeping down rats. In urging this Col. Buchanan is not opposed to other methods of prevention. The Secretary of State is not aware that the Government of India have formed any opinion on the subject.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly on Chidambaram Pillai, on July 6 last, for making seditious speeches was appealed against, and if so whether the appeal is still pending before the High Court of Madras.

Mr. Buchanan: The appeal of Chidambaram Pillai to the Madras High Court was admitted on July 31st last. The translation of the vernacular record took several weeks and a further postponement of a fortnight was given on the application of counsel. The hearing began on Oct. 6 and is being continued 'de die in diem.' Meantime the prisoners are being treated as under trial pending the final order of the High Court.

THE BOOK "SEINTAN SIKHA."

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a pleader named Ram Kanai Dutt, of Brahamanbaria, and his son have been arrested upon a charge of sedition for having written and printed a booklet entitled "Seintan Sikha"; and whether, in view of the fact that the booklet was written two years ago and has been in public use as a text-book in the lower classes of many national schools, he will order an inquiry into the matter, and, if the facts are as stated, make a request to the Government of India for the release of this man and his son.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen in the newspapers a statement to the effect set forth in the question. He has no further information on the subject, but he will inquire.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, in the matter of the public instituting criminal proceedings against the police in India, the appellant has not only to take the risk of wrongful proceedings set out in Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, but also to face the fact that the financial resources of the Government are at the disposal of the police, and compensation paid though the charge be proven; and, if so, whether an assurance can be given that this matter will be inquired into, with a view of reverting to the previous position of the Government standing aloof and only compensating the police in the event of the proceedings against them not being successful.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is not aware of any practice of paying compensation in the manner described in the question, but if the honourable member will give fuller and authentic particulars, he will at once consider the desirability of inquiring.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Punjab Government has sanctioned the institution of an exhibition of handlooms, with a school of weaving, to be managed by the Salvation Army at Loodhiana, Amritsar, or Sialkot; if so, has he any information as to the amount of money, if any, voted for the purpose; whether any of the money has been allocated to the Salvation Army for management: and if so on what grounds the Salvation Army were selected to superintend and manage the exhibition and school.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject but he will inquire.

GARRISON CHURCHES IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, Oct. 28, Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, since the arrival of the Gordon Highlanders at Fort William in February, they have had the use of the Government church in the Fort for the purposes of Divine services according to the rites of the Church of Scotland, and on what conditions as to license from the authorities of the Church of England; and whether they were allowed to celebrate the Lord's Supper and the ordinance of baptism in that building according to Presbyterian rites.

Mr. Buchanan: The General Officer Commanding applied to the Metropolitan for the use of the consecrated church in the fort for parade services during the hot weather, and this was agreed to. The application did not extend to services other than parade services, which are held in St. Andrew's Church.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state approximately whether any expenses payable out of the revenues of India were incurred as to provision of a temporary building at Jullundur in which to solemnise the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of Scotland, and as to the removal of the Gordon Highlanders to Fort William, Calcutta, after the decision of the Bishop of Lahore regarding the use of the Jullundur cantonment church; and whether the authorities of the Church of Scotland made any proposal for removing the Gordon Highlanders from Jullundur.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the negative. The expenditure on the whole journey from Peshawar to Calcutta was £1,770. The authorities of the Church of Scotland did not suggest that the regiment should be moved from Jullundur to Calcutta.

RATES OF PAY ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On Thursday, Oct. 29, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the case of railways in India worked by companies there has been an increase in the pay and emoluments of the revenue branch of the service consequent on their growth and expanded traffic, especially in the case of the heads of the traffic, engineering, and locomotive departments, whereas on the State railways, even in a system so extensive as the North-Western Railway, the rates of pay of the chief traffic and locomotive officers remain on the same scale as when the railways were first started, although the pay of all railways in the engineering department has lately been improved; whether he is aware that dissatisfaction exists, and the Government of India has been approached on the subject by the officers affected; and whether he has received any representations upon the subject from that Government or from the railway board.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to these questions is in the affirmative. Proposals on the subject are at present under my consideration.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether his attention has been directed to the fact that the Russian agents in Persia have actively interfered in the struggle between the Shah of Persia and the National Party in that country, and have materially contributed to the destruction of the Persian Parliament and Constitution: and whether his Majesty's Government have addressed any representations to the Russian Government on this matter.

Sir Edward Grey: I am not aware that Russian agents have actively interfered in the struggle in Persia, though the representatives of both the British and Russian Governments have from time to time given advice to the Shah. The Russian officers who took part in the fighting at Teheran in the summer were in the service of the Shah, and were not acting as agents of the Russian Government. The exigencies of the situation have occasionally forced both British and Russian consuls or vice-consuls, as at Tabriz recently, to enter into communications with one political party or the other; but the policy of both Governments has been to limit this as much possible. It must be remembered that the prolonged disturbance in a province on the Russian frontier has caused great loss to Russian trade: at one time there was also some danger to Russian lives and property; and the British vice-consul informs me that the Customs, in which Russia has a special interest, have not been collected for five months. The only step, however, hitherto taken by the Russian Government has been to place 400 men on their own frontier as a precautionary measure. None of these men have so far been allowed to cross into Persian territory; and I see no occasion to make any representations, for I do not suppose that any British Government would have acted differently under the circumstances.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. John Robertson asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether British-Indians resident in the Transvaal have taken the step of becoming naturalised as Portuguese subjects in Portuguese territory, and have thereafter been able to enter the Transvaal freely; and whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommends British-Indians to follow this procedure in order to live freely in the Transvaal.

Col. Seely: I have no information as to any such incidents as are referred to by my hon. friend.

Mr. J. Robertson asked: Whether the naturalisation as Portuguese would enable these Indians to get over the difficulty.

Col. Seely said he had looked up the documents, but as the subject involved a legal question he asked his hon. friend to put down a precise question.

Mr. John Robertson asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that a number of British-Indians domiciled in the Transvaal, upon returning from India by Delagoa Bay without having registered under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, have been arrested at the Transvaal frontier; whether, among those arrested, there were an aged woman, a paralytic, and a number of infants, who were exposed for a day and night in the open air; whether for two days they were offered only religiously unclean food and prevented from receiving other food; whether a number of the women and children were separated from their male protectors and sent to Johannesburg in trucks; and whether his Majesty's Government will appeal to the Government of the Transvaal to adopt other methods in dealing with such cases.

Col. Seely: The Secretary of State, on his attention being drawn to allegations of ill-treatment of Indians, telegraphed on Oct. 13 to enquire. The following reply was yesterday received from the Governor:—"Your telegram of Oct. 13, No. 1, on Sep. 29 fifty-nine adult and seventeen minor Asiatics entered colony without necessary certificates of registration. They were removed from train at Koomati Poort, where the accommodation provided them was sufficient and clean. Ample food, including rice, was provided them, but they preferred to obtain their own from outside lock-up, which they were allowed to do. Usual lock-up regulations consiederably relaxed in their favour. They were subsequently taken to Barberton for trial; fifty-eight adults convicted and sentenced to fine of £25 each or in default to two months' imprisonment; despatch follows by mail. Ministers promise further report on subject of diet of Indian prisoners." I have not at present any further information.

Mr. Lupton: Can the hon. gentleman tell us what are the precise advantages of being a subject of the British Empire? (Laughter and cheers.)

Col. Seely: There are innumerable advantages, but those advantages are somewhat minimised when you deliberately break the law. (Hear, hear.)

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION UPON MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bombay declined to introduce the priaciple of communal representation of Mahomedans upon municipal councils and whether, if the answer be in the affirmative, the rejection of this principle is consistent with its introduction into the reforms now under consideration by the Secretary of State in Council.

Mr. Buchanan: The resolution of the Government of Bombay of July last is mainly to the effect that, on acconnt of the way in which the Mahomedan population is locally distributed in that part of India, its just representation on municipal committees could be better secured by other expedients than that of communal representation. The latter part of the question is matter for argument, and the Secretary of State does not propose to discuss it.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether the Government of Mysore had directed the introduction of religious and moral instruction into all Government schools and colleges, for the express reason that irreverence of all kinds and disrespect for authority had been on the increase; whether specific religious instruction during school hours was now given in Mysore from the sacred books of the Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Christians and whether the Government of India proposed to adopt the same method of dealing with the present unrest in India at the root.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen a resolution of the Government of Mysore directing the introduction of a system of religious and moral instruction in all Government schools and colleges in that State with effect from Nov. 1 next. The measure is in the nature of an experiment, and its working will be watched with interest.

COST OF UPKEEP OF PRIESTS, CHURCHES, &c.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What was the cost to Hindoos, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Jains, Budhists, and Animists for the upkeep of Anglican and Roman bishops, priests, structures, and cemeteries for 1906-7 and 1907-8 and whether the Government of India contemplate adding to the Indians' burden by putting Presbyterian divines, structures, and cemeteries on the Indian Exchequer.

Mr. Buchanan: The last figures available are those for 1906-1907, which are contained in a return issued on March 3 last. The total cost of the ecclesiastical establishments in India for that year was about 153,000*l*. The cost of the Presbyterian establishment is included in the above total.

NEW GRADE OF POLICE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in conformance with the recommendation of the recent Police Commission, a new grade of deputy superintendent of police was created; and whether European inspectors of long service are ineligible for such appointments.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. In accordance with the report of the Commission and the resolution of the Government of India thereupon, this new grade is to be filled by Indians and not by Europeans.

THE STUDY OF SANSCRIT AND ARABIC.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, following upon the endowment of four Government scholarships for encouraging the scientific study of Sanscrit and Arabic by natives of India, the Government of India proposes to take similar steps for the encouragement of the like studies on the part of Indian civil servants.

Mr. Buchanan: Such studies on the part of Indian civil servants are already encouraged by the offer of substantial money rewards for passing examinations in the languages referred to, and it is not intended to establish scholarships for this purpose.

GARRISON CHURCHES IN INDIA.

Mr. Dundas White asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any arrangement has been come to between the denominations concerned with a view to settling the differences about the garrison churches in India; and if so whether that arrangement involves the building of additional churches at the expense of the Indian taxpayer.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is in communication with the authorities of the churches concerned but he is unable at present to make any statement on the subject.

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Mr. Robert Harcourt asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is now prepared to consider the advisability of presenting to Parliament all or part of the Reports relating to the recent famine relief operations in India, in view of the publication of a report by the Government of the United Provinces, and of the interest which the account of such relief work would have in connection with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Buchanan: As soon as the report of the Government of the United Provinces reaches him, the Secretary of State will consider the expediency of presenting it; and he will do the same as regards the reports of other provinces where relief operations have been undertaken.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The storm in the North-West of the Bay has now completely disappeared and only light isolated falls of rain have occurred in Burma and clouds have decreased.

Over the rest of the country, skies are generally clear and in the interior of the Peninsula and central parts of the country, humidity is in defect, but in Rajputana it is still in excess. Temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—No rain of any importance is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air continues in excess at Lahore and Delhi but has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-westerly in the eastern district but calms prevail over the rest of the area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to northerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in defect at Karachi but over the rest of the division it is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi and an excess at night at Ajmer. Winds are north-easterly at Karachi and north-westerly at Ajmer and Jacobabad; the other stations have calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now in defect round the Gulf of Cambay and at Indore but is normal or in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast but normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal except in West Central India where it has changed irregularly, being now in excess at Indore and in defect at Neemuch. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear in the north-east and east but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains slightly less than the usual amount of moisture and temperature has become normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is now normal in the north and in excess in the south. Both maximum and minimum temperatures remain in defect at Ratnagiri and normal elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly to east-south-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the Bombay Deccan but skies remain clear in Hyderabad. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is normal in the Bombay Deccan and higher than usual in Hyderabad; night temperature is normal except at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan where it is in excess. Calms prevail in Hyderabad while in the Bombay Deccan winds are irregular.

General Remarks.—The only noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of moderate cloud in the Bombay Deccan and in parts of the Central Provinces but no precipitation has occurred anywhere. Weather is likely to continue fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th November was 28·984 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 60° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 30

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col G H D Ginlette, I M S, B
Mr W E S Gibbons, B
Mr G E Le Maistre, B
Mr M L Levi, B
Rev W L P Shaw, B
Mr B R B Mainwaring, M
Mr A E Silk, Bo
Major J F Barry, S and T Corps
Major H E Cotterill, 38 Punj
Major M R de B James, A S C
Major M L Sullivan, 36 Sikhs
Capt F L S Clarke, 30 Punj
Capt Sir E A Elphinstone Dalrymple, Bart, 117 Mah
Capt A W Daldy, I A
Capt R C Parbottle, 7 Lrs
Capt A P Hughes, 2-7 G R
Capt G T Van der Gucht, 3 Skinners' H
Lieut C A Beer, 3 Brah
Commander M W Farwell, R I M
Commander E J Beauthent, R I M
Engineer E E Macpherson, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt C H Luard, I A, B, 1 mo furl
Mr C L Dundas, B Cov, 9 days' furl
Mr J Gainsford, B, furl of 3 mo 29 days extended by 3 mo furl on M C converted into leave on M C
Mr E S Bellasis, B, 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C, without pay
Mr K K Chatterjee, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave, without pay (provisionally)
Mr R G Richardson, B, 6 mo M C
Major R H Elliot, I M S, M, 7 mo 26 days' furl
Mr G W Brown, M, 1 mo furl
Lieut Col J Crimmin, C I E, V C, I M S, Bo, on study leave from 1-2-08 to 18-9-08
Mr E Wilkin, Bo. 6 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Major C Barnett, 91 Punj, 4 mo
Capt C J B Hay, Guides Corps, 3 days
Capt A C S B Ellis, 121 Prs, to 5-2-09
Capt G S Torkington, 69 Punj, 4 mo M C
Lieut R H Bott, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut. N F C Molloy, 32 Lrs, 6 mo M C
Lieut J M H Mackenzie, 57 Rifles, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr O F Jenkins, B Cov
Mr F A Hince, B
Mr A G Ross, B
Mr J S Trench, B
Mr H Williamson, B
Mr E T Molloy, M Cov
Mr A S Laurie, M
Mr C C Boyd, Bo Cov
Capt J A P Manson, S and T Corps
Capt W F Driesen, S and T Corps

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BEAUTIFUL THEATRE GOWN.

Every detail of the theatrical gown is of interest nowadays. The dresses which appear at the new plays are looked for and copied as assiduously in this country as they are in Paris, and a new sleeve, a fresh arrangement of the scarf, or a novel method of pinning the flowers to the gown represent points which are looked upon as being of sovereign importance.

CAPRI-BLUE CHIFFON AND SILVER.

The beautiful gown which is worn by Miss Barbara Vivian in the new play "Fanny and the Servant Problem," now being performed at the Aldwych Theatre, is designed in a lovely shade of Capri-blue charmeuse over an under-dress of the palest cloud-grey chiffon, mounted over oyster-pink and worked in a magnificent design of Indian pines and parsley fern in silver, grey, and white, which forms a regal border all round the jupe. Over this the draperies of charmeuse which form the gown proper are drawn in deep folds from the left shoulder, showing half the under-bodice of cloud grey chiffon over pink, with its exquisite silver grey and white broderie. The folds are caught on the right side with an enormous square-cut jet ornament, while the jupe is split up at the side seam to reveal the chiffon petticoat, and is caught again with another jet ornament to match.

SLEEVES LACED WITH CORDS AND BERRIES.

At the back the clinging satin overdress is treated in the most original fashion possible, being folded like the petals of a rosebud instead of describing the usual style of train which spreads out in fan-fashion while the sleeves, which are composed of silver and grey embroidery, have the effect of being slashed up the centre seam, and laced together again with tiny plaited silver cords hung with little showers of silver berries.

BLACK TULLE AND CUT JET ORNAMENT.

The crux of the toilette lies, however, in the clever manipulation of the wide black tulle scarf, which is hemmed with a band of silver, and which forms so important a feature in the scheme. This springs from under the satin drapery on the right side, where it is secured with a huge cut jet ornament, and is brought over the right shoulder to the back, where it is again firmly caught with a handkerchief-pointed fold of satin and a jet-cabochon. Then it is looped low down below the waist, drawn up again loosely over the left shoulder, and hangs in the soft filmy folds over the gown, weighted by two of the heaviest silver bell-pull tassels ever conceived by Dame Fashion. The large hat, which completes the toilette, is of stretched black satin with an enormous panache of Capri-blue feathers springing from the back, and providing the only trimming.

DETAILS OF THE COIFFURE.

The very simplicity of hairdressing nowadays renders it the most baffling of sciences to the woman who has to tackle the latest methods without the comforting assistance of a maid. Most women who can wear their hair parted in the centre have adopted this style with enthusiasm, the waves on either side of the parting being deeper than ever, and as artistically careless in arrangement as is possible without giving an untidy appearance to the coiffure. A pretty scheme is that of mounting the hair a little fuller and higher on the left side, with a rose tucked into the "onduiations" much in the style of the Spanish woman, while a wide black velvet ribbon encircles the head like a wreath, with a large velvet bow on either side. A point to be specially noted in connection with this particular arrangement is that, instead of the large cluster of curls in the centre of this circle, the hair is simply rolled into a thick knot, and secured with three or four tortoise-shell pins. To give to an arrangement of this kind a "bien coiffee" appearance is, however, a matter of supererogation, and its arrangement cost as many minutes of skilled toil as does the more apparently elaborate construction.

PRESIDENCY FIGHT.

Oil Trust and Mr. TAFT.

New York, October 30.

"Mr. Bryan's one chance of election," observed a prominent Republican to me to-day, "lies in the possibility of Mr. Taft suffering a dangerous physical collapse before the close of the campaign. Then, fearing that he might not live out his term of office, doubtless hundreds of thousands would, rather than run the risk of seeing Mr. Sherman President, vote for Mr. Bryan."

My friend's remarks illustrate the ever present fear of all Republicans that Mr. Taft cannot for many days longer support the terrific strain of incessant travelling and speaking. When I saw him two nights ago in the Madison-square Garden, Mr. Taft impressed me and many others as being on the verge of a breakdown. His eyes were puffed with fatigue, and his general lassitude was painfully obvious, but since then his friends assure me the Republican candidate has recovered somewhat.

Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, continues to exhibit himself a miracle of endurance.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S VOTE.

Decidedly the most piquant incident to-day the public avowal of Mr. John D. Rockefeller that he will vote for Mr. Taft. The Oil King declares that the election of Mr. Taft "will make for law and order, since he is not the man to adventure with rash experiments, or impede the return of prosperity by advocating measures subversive of industrial progress."

This expression of opinion has terribly embarrassed the Republicans, in view of Mr. Hearst's Oil Trust revelations. The "Evening Post" satirically suggests that Mr. Taft ought immediately to arrest Mr. Rockefeller for criminal libel, and issue stringent instructions that his vote shall be burned publicly in front of the polling booth. Other Republication organs describe Mr. Rockefeller's declaration as typical of the "fiendish malignity" of Standard Oil, while Mr. Bryan and his managers exclaim throughout several columns of interviews, "I told you so."

The betting to-day is 10 to 1 on Mr. Taft and 10 to 6 on Governor Hughes, but very little money is changing hands.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kidneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainly*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali*, *Osiris*, *Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

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PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness; Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion; Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness; Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece; H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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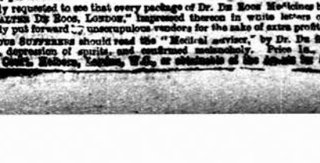

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the aged and infirm; the young and inform; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers should take it immediately and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, sleeplessness, and insomnia, nervousness, timidity, blushing, bashfulness, nervous trembling, universal lassitude, pains and weakness in the back, loins and kidneys, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that annihilate and shorten life, it is truly unparalleled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in cases of impotency, barrenness, &c. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Weak Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, flatulency or other Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DESPONDENTS and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Service," by Dr. De Roos on the cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Bombay, Agent for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, London, W.C., or elsewhere at the Address in Dr. De Roos' Medical Service.

SPORTING NEWS.

ALDERSON POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-Finals

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

All the twelve teams which entered for the tournament having each had their innings on Monday and Wednesday, the second phase of the tournament opened this afternoon before another large gathering in the Pavilion, when the "All-Play-All" element become evident. The 26th Cavalry No. 3, who played against the Mounted Infantry No. 1 did not allow their opponents a chance to score, but still the M. I. went on playing gamely and at many stages of the game their play was admirable.

The 127th Baluchis exhibited very much better form than that they did previously. They played against the R. F. A. No. 1, who had luck dead against them.

The game between the Divisional Staff and Sappers proved rather a tight fit, but the Staff conquered in the end by a goal.

FIRST GAME.

M. I. No. 1, vs. 26TH CAVALRY No. 3.

Capt Blunt.	Capt Popham.
Lieut Porteous.	Lieut Collens.
Lieut Nicolls.	Lieut Ramwell
Lieut Berry.	Risaldar Sorajmal Sing

UMPIRES:

Lieutenants Rutter and Cragg.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the 26th had the ball up at the M. I. end and Popham hit a goal. On changing ends the 26th were again within an are of scoring more than once, but as bad luck would have it, the ball only whizzed past the post. 26th Cavalry No. 3, 1 goal; M. I. No. 1, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Starting from near the M. I. end, the 26th soon had the ball within shooting range and Collen shot it through. The next moment the 26th scored a second goal with a clean rush down the field and a third goal an instant later. They continued the attack and scored a fourth goal before the M. I. knew exactly where they were, and then the chukker ended. 26th Cavalry, No. 3, 4 goals; M. I. No. 1, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in the 26th hied away with it to the M. I. posts and bit a goal. This operation was repeated a minute later by Popham, and a third and fourth goal was scored when the chukker closed. 26th Cavalry No. 3, 4 goals; M. I. No. 1 nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Some sticky play occurred in midfield till Collen drew away with the ball and had it up at the M. I. posts; but M. I. managed to save by hitting back to centre, where Popham was now on to the ball, and driving it along, hit it clean past the posts. The 26th commenced to make a deadly onslaught on the M. I. posts, and just on the point of time hit a goal, 26th Cavalry No. 3, 1 goal; M. I. No. 3, nil.

Score.—26th, minus 1, 9 goals M. I., plus 3. 3goals.

SECOND GAME.

R. F. A., No. 1 vs. 127TH BALUCHIS.

Major Spedding.	Auret.
Captain Hannay.	Lieut. Tate.
Lieut. Walace Cree.	Lake.
McCudden.	

UMPIRES.

Lieutenants Loring and Benney.

FIRST CHUKKER.—A series of rapid runs up and down the field characterized the opening chukker. Both teams were within an ace of scoring, but failed in the attempt and the chukker ended in a tank. R. F. A., nil; Baluchis, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was thrown in Wallace was on to it and drove it along to the Baluchis end, where the latter came up, and catching it away, hit it to centre, from where McCudden took it up to the Gunners' end and scored. The next moment the Baluchis were in dangerous proximity to the Gunners' posts, and after a little sticky play these succeeded in hitting second goal, when the chukker closed. Baluchis, goals; R. F. A., No. 1, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Baluchis were on to the ball, and Lake getting clear off the field, ran it up to within range of goal and shot through. Wallace next had the ball all to himself, and cleared with it at full speed to the Gunners' centre, but missed in the attempt to reach the post. The Baluchis, however, still maintained the attack, but failed to add to their score. Baluchis, 1 goal; R. F. A. No. 1, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play the Baluchis cleared with it to the Gunners' end, and after some sticky play practically at the mouth of the goal Lieutenant McCudden found an opening and a goal. A minute later the Baluchis scored another goal, and then had a narrow shave for a third, when the chukker and game ended. Baluchis, 2 goals; R F. A. No. 1, nil.

Score—Baluchis, plus 3, 3 goals; R. F. A. No. 1, plus 4, 21 goals.

THIRD GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF vs. THE SAPPERS.

General Alderson	Col. Lusser.
Major Martin	Major Bremner.
" Kocken	Lieut. Swiss.
Lieut. Aga Cassim Shah.	Capt. Layard.

UMPIRES.

Lieutenants Moir and Clayton.

FIRST CHUKKER.—For the first few minutes the game went fast and furious up and down field, the two teams having about an equal advantage, till Martin let drive a long range shot for goal, but the ball went wide, and a minute later the Chukker ended in a blank. Divisional staff, nil; Sappers, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The staff at once made headway for the Sappers' posts, but before they could get near enough Bremner rushed to the rescue and coasted the ball along to the opposite quarter, where the staff goal was in imminent danger for a moment or two, when off-side was given against the Sappers. On the ball being hit out, Martin was on to it, but before he could get very far the chukker closed. Divisional Staff, nil; Sappers, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Soon after start a foul was given against the Sappers, and the Staff having now an advantage, took the ball up to the Sappers' posts and dribbled it through without much opposition. The Sappers had their opportunity next, and working the ball down to the Staff, end, got it within shooting range; but Hocken drew up in time and hit it clean out of danger. The Sappers continued to press vigorously, and Bremner twice struck for goal but missed on both occasions when the chukker ended. Divisional Staff, 1 goal; Sappers, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was thrown in the Staff ran away with it to the Sappers' end, but before they had a chance to score the Sappers were on to it and drew it away to the opposite end, where the General met it and drove it clean away to Sappers' centre. After a series of very rapid runs the chukker ended in a blank.

Score—Divisional Staff, scratch, 1 goal; Sappers minus 1 nil.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

Semi-Finals in the Hyderabad Polo Tournament attracted many spectators to the Secunderabad Polo Ground, between the Golconda Gymkhana and the 33rd L. C. and 29th, Lancers vs. Futteh Maidan Gymkhana. In the contest between the first mentioned teams Golconda had matters entirely their own way, while the Lancers served the Futteh Maidan much the same.

GOLCONDA GYMKHANA *vs.* 33rd LIGHT CAVALRY.

On the ball being set in motion Golconda dashed for their opponents posts. Where first goal was scored by Shah Mirza after play had been in progress for a minute or so. On restarting Golconda again pressed and narrowly missed scoring from a long shot. The Light Cavalry next tried to break away, but they were beautifully foiled, the chukker ending in Goldonda's favour.

In the second chukker Golconda made a determined attack, when has Mirza scored his second goal. Next to get on the ball was Hamid Yar Jung, and he easily placed another Goal to the credit of his team, Shah Mirza following suit shortly after. Golcondas in the third chukker made a rush from the centre of the field and Hamed Yar Jung was not long in the notching fifth goal.

On changing over Golcondas set to work again and soon were in their opponents' territory, pounding away at their goal, and just on the call of time Hamid Yar Jung secured the sixth goal to the Cavalry men's nil.

The fourth chukker opened with a regular duel between Edwards and Shah Mirza, the latter ultimately landing a goal. The chukker ended with play in the 33rd's end, the score being seven to nil.

In the fifth chukker the 33rd managed for the first time to get into Golconda's country, and a great opportunity was missed by Edwards leaving Shah Mirza to put in the eighth goal.

The sixth chukker ended without any further scoring, Galconda winning by eight goals to nil.

The teams were—Golconda—Hamid Yar Jung Shah Mirza Beg, Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowla, and Kader, Beg (Back).

33rd Cavalry—Naick Fazandali, Mr. Ferris, Duffadar Ali Yar Khan, and Lieut Colonel Edwards (Back).

The Umpires, were Captain Marshant and Captain Dangar, 13th Hussars.

29TH LANCERS FUTTEH MAIDAN GYMKHANA

Poor play was seen in the first bout, the ball being in midfield until a free hit was given against the 29th, chukker ending without any score being made.

The second chukker saw an attack, Lambert scoring the first goal, while Meynell put in the second, the third goal was being made soon after.

The third chukker proved barren of results.

The Gymkhana in the fourth chukker attacked vigorously and Murtazar succeeded in scoring for his side.

The Gymkhana attacked in force in the fifth chukker, but the result was nil. The 29th made two more goals in the sixth leaving them winners by 5 goals to 1.

The teams were—

33rd Cavalry—Captains Marchant, Meynell and Lambert and Colonel Cookson (Back).

Futteh Maidan—Abbas Beg, Mr. Green, Asghur Mirza, and Gulam Murtaza (Back).

Umpires—General Remington and Captain Twist.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	Scr	Officers, 11th Mahrattas.
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.

Course No. 5 reversed = 7·6 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Maud	Scr	Officers, R. E.
Coralie	3 48	Col. H. Mead.
Clutha	3 48	J. J. Welch.
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Curlew	3 42	C. A. Wordsworth.
Valkyrie	5 42	R. Walker.
Sitara	3 48	J. E. Needham.

Course No. 5 reversed = 7·6 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 11th November:—

There was moderate rain during week in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and slight in parts of Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kashiawar and Kolhapur. Rainfall, is generally sufficient, but more needed in places for late kharif crops and rabi cultivation. Standing crops are slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, by rats and rust in parts of Karachi, by rats and wind in parts of Hyderabad, by locusts in Thar and Parkar and by grass-hoppers in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, and withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Cotton is damaged by insects in parts of Hyderabad Crops are in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting commenced in Dharwar, almost completed in Kaira, Sholapur, Satara and Palanpur and generally in progress elsewhere. Threshing commenced in parts of Sukkur and Thar and Parkar, continues in Kanara, Thana and West Khandesh and almost completed in Kaira, Broach and Mahi Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad Thar and Parkar and commenced in East and West Khandesh. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind and Ahmedabad. Sowing has been completed in Sholapur and Dharwar; is almost over in East Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar and Rewa Kantha, commenced in Sukkur and continues in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, West Khandesh, Cutch, Kolhapur and Gujarat Native States. Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Nasik and Bijapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient except in parts of Nasik. Prices of food-grains has slightly fallen in parts of Deccan and Karnatak and generally stationary elsewhere. Quanitity purchasable per rupee in Sind is 28 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 61 per cent., in Konkan 22 to 31 per cent., in Deccan 25 to 49 per cent. and in Karnatak 30 to 65 per cent. less than normal Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 31st October: gratuitous—Bijapur 681, Jath 107.

THE PRESS CASE.

Further Proceedings.

MRS. PRESS'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 13.

When the Simla Shooting Case was resumed to-day at the Punjab Chief Court the examination of witness Davie was continued.

Answering questions by Mr. Turner he said that in the statement or affidavit he was to have made for Press he (Davie) insisted that there should be a clause to the effect that no impropriety had taken place between Mrs. Press and himself.

Referring to the struggle, in the shop, witness, at the Judge's request, showed how he took hold of the prisoner, demonstrating with a police officer.

"The position was as if you were dancing with him," said Mr. Justice Reid.

Questioned by Mr. Grey, witness said the document or affidavit originally contained the declaration of innocence without any necessary insistence on his part.

Major Heard, who was in August a Civil Surgeon at the Walker Hospital, then gave medical evidence.

Mrs. Press was then called. She stated that she was married to prisoner in 1897. At the time of the shooting incident she and Press were living apart as her husband was under an ejectment order to leave the house. Witness was living with her mother and Press at the Y. M. C. A. Press came to see her morning and evening. She did not really leave her husband's protection. Witness never remembered her husband turning her out of the house.

A letter signed by Ada Gillespy was handed witness. She recognised it as one written by her.

Asked by the Judge whether, after reading that letter, witness still persisted in her statement that her husband had never turned her away, Mrs. Press replied that her statement was correct. The letter was written with a purpose.

Here the letter above referred to was put in. It was dated 13th August and ran: "I shall not see you this evening. Mean you are and mean you will die. However I shall carry out my threat even if I am shunned by the whole world; I stick firm and won't back.

To prisoner: Don't address me as Mrs. Press. I loathe that name.

Witness went on to say that she did not recollect if her husband ever threatened to shoot Davie, but in any case neither she nor Davie thought seriously of it. During the struggle on the 22nd August witness tried to separate Davie and Press. Davie let go Press's throat, and then immediately afterwards witness heard a shot. The struggle continued some time afterwards, when Davie hit Press, wounding him on the forehead. Davie and Press had fought on previous occasions. Witness did not recollect prisoner finding Davie in her bedroom; he found him in her sitting-room. Witness had heard that prisoner was filing a separation order, but when she asked him he said he was not doing so. Early in April witness went to her mother's, leaving her husband in consequence of disputes over money matters. He had charged her also with meeting Davie. Her husband had charged her with living with Davie at the Adelphi, Calcutta. In temper once witness told her husband that he wanted to sell her for a thousand rupees. The following letter witness admitted having written. It began "Its just like you, mean skinflint," and refers to money owed the servants. It continued:—"The whole world knows you are wanting money, and when you are ready to sell your wife for a paltry sum of Rs. 1,000 what is to be expected of you. I shall do my share, and God pity you. As you have done to me, so I will do, and worse."

Cross-examined by Mr. Grey, witness said prisoner wanted Rs. 1,000 for a loan. Their frequent quarrels were often made up in ten minutes. The above letter was written in temper. Prisoner had carried a revolver regularly for a year or more back. Witness confessed to being stubborn in her attitude to Press with regard to Davie. Prisoner had often expressed his love to her and asked for a statement of her innocence. There had been a prospect of witness and Press living together once more on September 1st. On the morning of the 22nd August she imagined that all the trouble had been finished with when her husband came in with news of his dismissal from office. He thought Davie had had a hand in that. Witness never really took the remark about selling her for Rs. 1,000 in seriousness. She believed her husband did not mean it. Adelphi Hotel at Calcutta was one of Kellner and Co.'s. When witness stayed there Press was in Simla. She remained one night out, but did not know whether Davie was there that day or another. He was there about that time.

A letter was then put in which was received by witness on 21st August. It came from Davie. It stated that Davie had written to Mr. Press's pleader concerning the declaration of innocence if certain parts were taken out which had no bearing on the case. Davie would agree to sign. Davie however wrote that he most strongly objected to paying the pleader's fees for this agreement, because it was Press who wanted the declaration and not Davie. Davie concluded the letter by however saying that as Press wanted to take a flat in September and was short of ready cash he (Davie) would agree to pay half these fees.

Mr. Beymouth spoke to seeing Press and Davie come out of the shop on the afternoon of the 22nd August. They were struggling with each other. In the scuffle Press was knocked down and Davie went inside. Press then said: "Its a most unfortunate affair. I expect I shall get ten years."

Mr. Grey then cross-examined witness.

Mr. Doldney, District Superintendent of Police, Simla, spoke to receiving a complaint from Press on the 23rd July 1908.

The Court then rose.

MORTALITY statistics of Lahore show a slight improvement. The figures have come below 100 from a daily toll of nearly 150.

DASTARDLY CUTRAGE AT NAGPUR.

Insult to the late Queen's Statue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 13.

Queen Victoria's statue, standing in the Maharajbag Gardens, which was unveiled by Sir Andrew Fraser in 1906, and was erected by public subscription, costing Rs. 12,000, has been found smothered in tar and oil, with the nose and sceptre broken off.

It was constructed by Mr. Hampter, of London, and erected by Mr. Dube, of the Public Works Department.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S TOUR.

Disposal of Dera Ghazi Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 13.

Sir Louis Dane visits Amritsar on Saturday, travelling by motor and returning to Lahore the same evening.

On Monday His Honour will set out for a week's tour in the south-west corner of the Province, visiting principally Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur and Ahmadpur.

He will be accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, Chief Secretary, Major Bayley, Private Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Merk, Commissioner of Multan and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The important question of the fate of the longtheatened and now apparently doomed town of Defa Ghazi Khan and the disposal of its inhabitants will doubtless engage the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Visit To Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 13.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda are visiting these provinces. At Dehra Dun they visited the Pathshala, spending some time there, and contributing Rs. 1,000 to the funds. They expressed great pleasure with their visit.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy's Council will meet in Calcutta on the 11th December.

Mr. Andrew, I.C.S., has been nominated as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major H. B. Melville has been posted as Civil Surgeon, Simla.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., has a year's furlough.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay is posted as Political Agent, Sibi.

Lieutenant O. A. R. Berkeley Hill, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. E. Colvin, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, has one year's furlough.

TRAMWAYS AND DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to draw the attention of the Management of the Tramway Company to the necessity for proscribing the admission of dogs on Tramways. My experience has been rather varied in this particular. On one occasion, a dirty, mangy-looking, snarling cur was the companion and co-traveller of one passenger: whatever delight he had in his pet was not shared by his fellow-passengers, who were not sure that the animal was not developing rabies. On another occasion, a Bull-dog—though on a chain—was another intruder on the peace and comfort of passengers. Omitting other experiences, my last is that no less than five dogs have recently formed the passenger equipment of a tram, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of the passengers—mine to an extent that caused me to vacate my seat and wait for another tram. These animals do not pay fare, and it is a valid objection that those who do pay their fare should be incommoded and annoyed under such circumstances. On the other hand, Railway Companies do not allow dogs with passengers, and there is no reason why the Tramway Company should not follow such an excellent example. I am very fond of dogs, but in their place; and most strenuously do I object to being required, in a public vehicle, to run the risk of being bitten by a rabid dog. The record of such occurrences has been that, in the large majority of cases, owners of dogs have been bitten when they were unconscious of their "dog-companions" having developed rabies. In any case, those who do not keep dogs only to avoid such contingencies should not be required to pay a fare in a public vehicle and to incur the annoyance and risk arising out of dogs as non-paying passengers with them.

The conductors of cars should receive imperative instructions not to admit dogs and to stop the car until the intruder is removed.

TRAVELLER.

[This is not the first complaint of the kind we have received and we think the Tramway authorities, had their attention been drawn to the matter, will take the necessary steps.—Ed., 'Bombay Gazette."]

FIRE AT DONGRY.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a cotton-godown, situated in Palla Gully, Dongry. On an alarm being raised, all the Municipal fire-engines immediately arrived on the spot, and put out the fire in a short time, but not before the godown and the cotton were destroyed. The origin of the fire and the damage are not known. The godown belonged to Ebrahim Runmul and the cotton belonged to one Runchordas Goculdas.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "Salsette," were:—The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Lahore, Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare, Major-General C. Fasker, Hon'ble John and Mrs. Cooke, Brig.-General Capper, D.S.O., and Baron Rothschild.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

Oct. 24.—Great satisfactions is expressed in St. Petersburg at the news from Constantinople that Turkey has declined the overtures of the Australian Government to negotiate independently of a Conference, and the Press has resumed its campaign in favour of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

The President of the Motenegrin Upper Chamber has arrived in St. Petersburg on a mission from his Government.

Paris, Oct. 23 ("Reuter").—The "Journal's" Sofia correspondent says:—

"A former Bulgarian Minister of Finance declares that Bulgaria will finally give away on the question of the monetary compensation demanded by Turkey, and that this is a matter of a few days. Big foreign banks, he says have been sounded on the subject. Pacific tendencies continue to predominate. There is already talk of coronation festivities. The coronation is said to be fixed for Nov. 15."

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Petit Journal," on the other hand, reports that the pacific mission of M. Dimitroff, the Bulgarian delegate, has failed.

The "Action's" correspondent at Constantinople takes the same pessimistic view, and telegraphs: "The uncompromising attitude of M. Dimitroff is casting a cloud over the horizon. In diplomatic circles it is considered that war is inevitable in a week."

The "Figaro's" Constantinople correspondent though less alarmist, concurs in the view that the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria seem to have failed for the present.

It is confirmed that Kiamil Pasha, the Grand, Vizier, has rejected the demand of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador for the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The military preparations have been resumed, but merely by way of precaution.

Vienna, Oct. 23 ("Reuter").—Information coming indirectly from official sources confirms the reports that Turkey, acting under British influence, has broken off direct negotiations with Austria-Hungary, and that Bulgaria has decided to leave pending differences to the Conference. Austria is resolved to maintain the position already taken up, and only to attend a Conference when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is registered as an accomplished fact. Germany supports Austria and will take the same course.

Oct. 26.—Berlin, Sunday ("Daily Chronicle").—An uneasy feeling exists here that the situation in the Near East has not improved during the past few days, that clouds are beginning to rise in the sky which may portent a storm.

Although it has been denied both in London and Constantinople that the British Ambassador to the Porte has sought to influence Turkey to break off direct negotiations with Austria and Bulgaria, and that in consequence of his representations these negotiations have actually been interrupted, there is a widespread belief here, extending into diplomatic and semi-official circles, that English influence has been exercised at Constantinople to induce the Porte to rely more on the Conference than on any direct arrangements with the two Powers which have directly injured Turkey. England, it is asserted, has suggested to the Porte that direct negotiation with Austria will be understood by this Power as a confession of weakness, and has either threatened to withdraw her support should the Porte persist in arranging with Vienna preliminary to the Conference, or has induced it to break of negotiations by dangling before the impecunious Turkish Government future financial assistance.

According to a majority of the German newspapers this is a policy full of danger, for as soon as Turkey realises that the advantages held out to her by England are wholly illusory, she will seek compensation at the point of the sword.

The hope is widely expressed here that Sir Edward Grey will take an early opportunity to declare that his Government have done nothing to hinder Austria and Turkey from settling their differences by an arrangement before the Conference is held.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Constantinople on Oct. 25:—I hear from a well-informed source that the British, French, and Russian Governments have communicated to the Porte the following suggestions with regard to the programme for the Conference, of which some were mooted by certain Balkan States directly interested. The three Governments also requested the Porte to acquaint them, after due consideration, with its views as to the inclusion of the suggestions in the programme. The first seven of the ten points suggested for the programme are as follows:—

1. Determination of the juridical "status" of Bulgaria.
2. Determination of the financial compensation payable by Bulgaria to Turkey in consequence of any alteration in the "status" of the former.
3. Determination of the juridical "status" of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. Determination of the nature of the compensation due to Turkey on account of their annexation.
5. Conclusion of an agreement between the Powers having for its object the closing of foreign post-offices in Turkey and the modification in several particulars of the Capitulations.
6. Determination of the position of Crete.
7. Modification of articles 2, 23, and 61 of the Treaty of Berlin.

Paragraphs 8, 9, and 10 deal with the question of compensation claimed by Servia and Montenegro for the annexation of the occupied provinces by Austria. It is noted that both States desire to receive territorial compensation in these provinces, and that Montenegro in addition demand the modification of Article 29 of the Berlin Treaty invoking the with drawal of the Austrian police and quarantine administration from Dulcigno and Bar (Antivari).

The Porte in its reply, which has not yet been communicated to the three Powers, expresses its readiness to discuss the first three articles of the suggested programme. With regard to No. 4 it will state that it will demand a guarantee from the six Powers against any further act of aggression on the part of any neighbouring State. It accepts the fifth proposal, will request the Powers to close their post-offices established in Turkey, and expresses its readiness to discuss the modification of the Capitulations. The Porte is unable to accept the inclusion of the Cretan question in the programme of the Conference. It expresses the opinion that the settlement of this question, should it arise, can only be discussed with the four Powers to which Turkey confided the protection of her interests in the island. The Porte records its opinion that there is no occasion to discuss the modification of Articles 23 and 61 of the Berlin Treaty, since they are annuled to all intents and purposes by the establishment of Constitutional Government in Turkey.

The last three proposals, in the opinion of the Porte, do not concern the Sultan's Government, which leaves their discussion to Austria and her aggrieved neighbours.

The above reply will be submitted at the close of the Feast of Bairam, probably on Saturday, to the Sultan, and after receiving his approval it will be communicated telegraphically to the British, French and Russian Governments.

Belgrade, Oct. 25 ("Times").—It is stated that the Crown Prince will leave Belgrade to-morrow for St. Petersburg. The arrangements for the journey appear to have been very rapidly made, as the departure of M. Pasitch, which was fixed for yesterday morning, was only countermanded at the last moment. M. Pasitch will now accompany his Royal Highness on his journey. The visit of the Prince to St. Petersburg forms the subject of much speculation, and is generally regarded as a demonstration against Austria. It is stated that he received a special invitation from the Czar, and will be accorded an official reception in St. Petersburg.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says that the suspension of negotiations between Turkey on the one side and Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria on the other is evidently unwelcome in Berlin. It is known that the German Government has from the first been anything but pleased with the policy of Baron von Aehrenthal, and the belief exists that expression would have been given to this dissatisfaction if the hand of the Imperial Chancellor had not been held through the desire of the Emperor William to give proof of his personal devotion to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The correspondent suggests that the position of both Germany and Austria-Hungary is one of great difficulty and embarrassment.

MONTENEGRINS AND ENGLAND.

Cettinje, Oct. 24 ("Reuter.")—The entire population of Cettinje to-day turned out with the British, Servian, and Montenegrin flags, and gave Mr. O'Reilly, the newly appointed British Minister, a great ovation in appreciation of Great Britain's continuous sympathy with the Serbs, and her efforts to protect their threatened rights.

Mr. O'Reilly delivered a speech in which he assured his audience of his goodwill towards Montenegro, and thanked them in the name of Great Britain for the honour shown him.

The crowd replied with cheers for King Edward and the British nation, and then marched to the Palace where Prince Nicholas appeared and addressing the demonstrators, said:—

We have great trust in England, and will await the Conference. Should this not safeguard our rights, then may neither I nor you remain alive.

Berlin, Oct 25—"Reuter's" correspondent is authorised by the German Foreign Office to make the following statement regarding the Russian Foreign Minister's presence in Berlin:—

In the conversations which M Isvolsky has had with Prince Bulow and Herr von Schon, both sides have manifested a lively desire to exercise as tranquillising an effect as possible on the present situation, to avoid serious complications, and to promote an understanding between the powers. The discussions have been conducted by both parties in the very cordial tone which is traditional in relations between St Petersburg and Berlin.

In the course of his telegram to the "Times," the Paris correspondent makes the following statement:—

Whatever may be the "dessous" of the rash and unfortunate action of Austria—whether as some assert, it represents the first venture in a very ambitious Balkan and Austrian policy favoured by the heir presumptive, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand as opposed to a well-balanced Austro-Hungerian policy, or, as others believe, it is a first attempt at "brilliant" statesmanship on the part of Baron von Aehrenthal—there is a manifest disinclinstion in France to fix upon Germany any direct responsibility for it. On the contrary, French opinion is prepared for the present to take a view of the German attitude, the impartiality of which must be recognised even in Berlin. No one doubts that Germany would fain see her old, or rather her recent, influence re-established in Constantinople. Every one knows that her dearest wish would be to prevent the restoration of the ancient British influence there and to win for her own efforts the sympathy, not merely of her political allies, but also of Powers which are usually outside the orbit of her diplomacy. It is also recognised that the whole German business community is sincerely devoted to peace for the present, at any rate, and that both the financial and the naval preparations of Germany have not yet reached a state which would enable even the more reckless and ambitious German politicians to contemplate widespread. European complications with anything like equanimity. For these reasons many well-informed people in Paris are willing to believe that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was an event which was by no means welcome to the German Government, especially in view of the general disturbance of European relations which it was already entailed.

Paris, Oct. 25—A telegram to the "Temps" from Belgrade announces that the Servian newspapers protest against the reported occupation by Austro-Hungarian troops of the Servian island of Bossina in the River Drina.

BRITISH DECLARARATION.

Oct. 27.—The following statement was issued by the Foreign Office last evening:—

The reports which have appeared in the Austrian Press to the effect that the interruption of direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria is due to the advice and influence of his Majesty's Government are totally devoid of foundation.

Throughout these negotiations the view of the British Government has been that a direct arrangement between Turkey and Austria if satisfactory to Turkey would smooth the way towards a general settlement, but that it was for Turkey to decide whether the proposal made to her were such as she could accept, as she was the best judge of her own interest and with this view the Turkish Government were made acquinted as soon as they informed the British Government that Austria declined to accept a conference unless she first arrived at a direct understanding with Turkey on the subject of Bosnia."

Not only as regards Austria but in every aspect of the near Eastern situation Sir E. Grey and the Government have been determined to ensure to the utmost of their ability equitable treatment for Turkey; subject to this, any course which would help to improve the situation would be welcomed by his Majesty's Government.

Constantinople, Oct. 26 ("Reuter").—It is now stated that Austria-Hungary no longer insists on receiving from the Porte a recognition in writing of the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but will now be content with a verbal assurance that Turkey will recognise that annexation and will not raise the discussion of the matter at the conference.

It is added that the pourparlers on the subject between the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Porte will be resumed after Bairam.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent states that the German Government has accepted the programme drawn up in London and Paris with certain reservations in regard to Austria. M. Isvolsky left last night for St. Petersburg.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the arrival there of the Crown Prince of Servia with a message to the Czar and a declaration by the Servian Metropolitan that nothing is left to Servia but a war of despair have heightened the tension of the public mind. The Press reiterates the cry that the annexation of Bosnia is not to be tolerated. At parties in the Duma are glad to note M. Isvolsky's attitude of condemnation. In well-informed quarters, however, there is no apprehension of a rupture of peace.

The Crown Prince of Servia is said to have matrimonial as well as national objects in view in his visit to St. Petersburg.

Oct. 28.—An identical Note from the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia was yesterday presented to the Bulgarian Government at Sofia, taking note of the assurances given by Prince Ferdinand to the President of the French Republic that Bulgaria's declaration of independence does not exclude compensation to Turkey, and advising Bulgaria to send an envoy to Constantinople to arrange terms of equitable compensation. At the request of Turkey the three Powers also ask Bulgaria to abstain from measures of military mobilisation. The Governments of Italy and Germany have signified their approval of the Note.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent reports that the opinion prevails there that M. Isvolky's mission has been successful.

In St. Petesburg, however, the suspicion prevails, according to the correspondent of the "Times," that the result of Mr. Isvolsky's mission is simply that the German Government, under cover of protestations of good will towards Russia and readiness to cooperate in the interests of peace, makes a Conference conditional upon the resumption and outcome of the Austro-Turkish negotiations. If that proves to be the case, it is feared that matters will come to a deadlock. Preparations are on foot in St. Petersburg to give a hearty reception to the Montenegrin and Servian deputies.

M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, accompanied by M. D. tephanowitch, his private secretary, arrived in London last night from Berlin for the purpose of having an interview with Sir Edward Grey.

The Bulgarian Government, it is stated, will submit to the Sobrange about to meet a proposal for adequately compensating Turkey.

The annexation policy of Austria-Hungary is almost unanimously approved by the Austrian deligations. Austria is satisfied with Sir Edward Grey's explanation on the subject of direct negotiation with Turkey.

The Hungarian Government has confiscated a quantity of arms on the Servian frontier.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote last night:—Although M. Isvolsky appears to have prolonged his stay in Berlin, the centre of interest seems to-day to be changing to St. Petersburg. The present attitude of Germany is now sufficiently well known. She has no objections "in principle" to a Conference, provided that it be preceded by an understanding between all the Powers such as would obviate the possibility of subsequent controversies, and provided that the programme includes no point to which Austria would object, or which would be inconsistent with the German views of the interests of Turkey.

THE "Gazette" announces that the King has been pleased to grant his royal license and authority to the following gentleman to wear the foreign decoration conferred on him:—Mr. John Wesley MacGregor, first officer of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs' cruiser "Kaipan," the Fourth Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Management have added another w . to their record of successes, for with three performances every evening (Sunday included), the attendance has, at all three entertainments, been represented by crowded houses. The programme for the week ensued opens to-night with an entirely new programme of seven subjects, the "piece de resistance" being the details of the visit of His Majesty the German Emperor to an Italian Cruiser. Amongst the comic films is one entitled "Obliged to Consent," which illustrates the story of a young fellow, whose advances being discouraged by an obdurate father, continued to make known his feelings to the young lady clandestinely, until he was discovered under her window by the irate father, who fired at him and believing him to be dead, put his foot on his body, most tragically declaring that he should not marry his daughter. The youth, however, having pretended to be dead, took advantage of subsequent opportunities to appear before his murderer as a ghost, and so haunted him to an alarming extent, until one night the father found his daughter in the arms of the ghost, when the apparition came towards him and demanded his consent to the marriage, which was at once given in fear and trepidation; but afterwards the son-in-law elect revealed the stratagem to which he had resorted to secure the object of his affection in marriage, and all further trouble ceased. One of the other subjects to be reflected on the Screen is "The Ragpicker's Daughter," which is a dramatic and realistic illustration of an episode in the life of an innocent flower-girl, whose beauty attracted the notice of a "roue" in a restaurant, where she had gone to dispose of her flowers. The incidents depicted are exceedingly dramatic and sensational, and include her resuscitation from confinement under miraculous circumstances. The entertainment is all through engaging, and no one will regret spending an hour in witnessing the show.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1908.

THE KAISER'S "CALCULATED INDISCRETION."

WHETHER the Kaiser has made friends in England by his "calculated indiscretion" is very doubtful, but it is beyond the region of dubiety that he has made many enemies among his own people. Never before has the German Emperor been so unrestrainedly discussed; indeed five years ago it would have been impossible for an imperial minister, much less a Radical leader, to indulge in such remarkable liberty of speech as we have had recorded during the past few days. It is evident, however, that the ill-feeling and indignation to which vent has now been given were smouldering in the bosoms of his Majesty's subjects for a long time past. But had the Kaiser had the faintest conception of the dimensions of the storm which was brewing he would have remembered that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts and the "diplomatist who has long passed from public into private life" would never have been granted an interview. The mail brings us the full text of that "lengthy conversation" which will be found reproduced in our news columns. It is undoubtedly true, as the Kaiser said, that the prevailing sentiment among large sections of the middle and lower classes of his people is not friendly to England and never has been. He has often been taunted with being English at heart, as the Empress Frederick was accused of bringing up her children in English ways and habits and unduly using her influence against German aspirations and Anglophobe ministers. But the monarch did protest too much. His actions, rather than his words, were judged by the English people, and though protesting his friendship he committed numerous indiscretions which discounted his declarations of affection and caused him to be regarded as our most deadly rival and a dangerous firebrand.

We have been asked by those who were anxious to deepen and broaden friendly relations between Germany and England that the Emperor is an astute man; but that astuteness has manifested itself in such remarkable ways that we cannot marvel that people have hesitated to accept such assurances. And now even his own Chancellor feels himself called upon publicly to declare that he had obtained the conviction that the Kaiser would display greater reserve in future, otherwise no Chancellor would accept responsibility. Prince von Bulow had no alternative but to ask for assurances, for he cannot but recognise that if Germany is to have the peace she professes herself so anxious for, the time has come when, as the Radicals put it the other day, there must be an end of the personal regime. The only wonder is this demand did not come earlier. The people who pay the piper must choose the tune, a fact which we take it the Kaiser himself now recognises. In the earlier days of his reign the Kaiser's extravagant utterances—when, as a Socialist remarked on Wednesday, he "claimed a special relation with the Almighty"—were regarded with good-humoured tolerance. But the Kaiser is no longer youthful and his observations have become matters of deep concern, not only to those who desire the maintenance of peace, but to all Germans jealous of the dignity of their Empire. They will not regard with equanimity the asseveration that the Kaiser sketched out a plan of campaign for us in the Boer war. It has been officially denied that such a document as he described is to be discovered in the archives of the War Office. The Kaiser indicated the royal archives at Windsor as the place in which it would be found and it is possible, nay probable that his Majesty did send many suggestions in private communications to the late Queen. But at the same time we know that he would not have hesitated to lend the Boer Republics the assistance they desired had he not recognised the indisputable fact that Great Britain was the mistress of the seas and that his precious packets of soldiers, had he despatched them, would have effected no other landing than that to be found at the bottom of the ocean. His Majesty showed his astuteness for once.

The interview will, we believe, mark the beginning of a new era in the history of German constitutional government. Already the Reichstag has demanded the adoption of procedure, regarding interpellations on British system, and it may almost be taken for granted that some concessions will be made to the popular clamour, with a view to the suppression of the widespread feeling of indignation which has been aroused. The extent of that feeling may be gauged by the telegrams which poured into the Home papers. According to the *Telegraph's* own Berlin correspondent, the interview acted there like an explosion. Seldom, he says, has the German Press burst into commentary with so much spontaniety and simultaniety. "The general sentiment towards his Majesty's opinion seems to be one not far removed from consternation. It is necessary to go back to the dark past by Prince Hohenlohe and the Press dissolution days to find anything like the same outspokenness in criticism of the monarch's handling of foreign policy as has come to utterance to-day in sheets which claim to represent the highest ideals of patriotism and loyalty." Even the Kaiser's favourite imperialistic journal exclaims "Good-bye all hope of final fixity and calm in our policy and of a consistent plan for which responsible statesmen alone would answer to the world and the German people." The Kaiser has done himself more harm in the eyes of his own people than the good he could have hoped for. But one point forces itself upon our minds in considering the latest freak of this self-advertising monarch, which is what great cause we as British subjects have for thankfulness that Providence has given us as monarch one who has become recognised throughout the world as the Peace-maker. Our own King-Emperor, quietly and unostentatiously, moves about from capital to capital, never once committing an indiscretion, never once uttering a word capable of a double interpretation, but making friends for himself and for the nation, wherever he may go. When he is appealed to, the word is spoken—and it is accepted as final. The thing is done because the King wishes it.

MR. ALFRED WALLACE, O. M.

IF old Abraham could not find five righteous men in Sodom by whose virtues he could obtain the redemption of that doomed city, in the King's Birthday honours list one would find it equally hard to find a similar number of interesting names. A more uninteresting list was never indeed issued as we remarked the other day. Perhaps the single solitary name which may redeem it from this reproach of being entirely uninteresting and dull, is that of the venerable man of science and letters, Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace who figures in it. This highly distinguished man gets at almost the close of his eighty-sixth year—he will complete it in a few weeks on 8th January next—the Order of Merit. Great as is the age at which he has got this honour, it is yet surpassed by that of Miss Florence Nightingale who received last year the O. M. at the age of 87. She is the oldest member of this Order and Mr. Wallace will rank immediately after her in age. Sir William Huggins, the astronomer and Mr. Holman-Hunt, the Pre-Raphaelite painter, and Lord Lister the surgeon, are all old enough, the first will complete his eighty-fifth year next February and the latter two are in their eighty-second year. But they are still younger than the hoary veteran who will now have the letters O. M. behind his name. Even Lord Kelvin, the scientific member of the Order who died recently, was a year and a half younger than Mr. Wallace who may be said to succeed him in this select body of "meritorious" men. The number of octegenarians in this Order of only twenty men is not yet exhausted, for there is Mr. George Meredith who passed his eightieth year last February. The youngest man who is decorated for merit is Lord Kitchener who is in his fifty-ninth year, and he is quite an exception, for all the others are over sixty-five. That all the members are as highly distinguished as they are old goes without saying, and the Order has so far, during its brief existence of six years, kept up the high standard of merit with which it was instituted at the time of the Coronation of his present Majesty. That Mr. Wallace is fully worthy of the select company in which he now finds himself is saying a good deal, and yet it is not saying too much of this prince of living scientists. Darwin if he had been living in our days would surely have found place in this Order. And Mr. Wallace ranks with Darwin in the annals of modern science and thought as the independent originator of the theory of natural selection and of evolution. The discovery of the idea of the survival of the fittest and other cognate ideas by Darwin and Mr. Wallace in two widely separated parts of the world, is one of the strongest instances of coincidence in the history of thought. Mr. Wallace has himself lately related it in his autobiography. The theory first flashed upon his mind one day in February 1858 when he was lying ill in the Moluccas with a severe fit of ague. It was thought out there and then during the ague fit and drafted on paper the two following days, and sent to Darwin in England who was then a stranger to him and known only by name as one likely to be interested in such matters. Darwin on reading the papers at once recognized his own theory in it. "I never saw a more striking coincidence" wrote Darwin to Lyell. The paper was read with an abstract of Darwin's own views before the Linnaen Society on 1st July 1858. Four months ago that famous scientific Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the reading of this joint paper by Darwin and Mr. Wallace, which marks a momentous epoch in modern thought. Mr. Wallace is thus the joint discoverer with Darwin of a law which has completely revolutionised all modern speculation. This achievement was enough for the lasting fame of one man, and Mr. Wallace could have well rested on his own. But that discovery only proved the beginning of a career of half a century crowded with brilliant original speculations, confined not to one field but roaming over and illuming several. He elaborated in later years his original theory and diverged in several important points from Darwin; and he has most lucidly expounded natural selection in a valuable work which he has called after his fellow-discoverer, with whom he was to the end on terms of the warmest friendship, "Darwinism." Mr. Wallace, as has been well said by a high authority, "will always be remembered as an originator of a principle more illuminating than any which has appeared since the day of Newton." His accession to the select ranks of the Order of Merit confers additional lustre on an already highly distinguished institution.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NAVY.

THE significance of the Premier's statement that he accepted the definition of the two-Power standard as ten per cent. over the two next strongest Powers, may be gathered from the fact that for the current year in the Naval Estimate the new construction provided for Great Britain fell short of that for Germany by £821,300 and of that for the two next strongest Powers by £5,189,000. As Mr. McHardy, the eminent statistician, showed, a couple of months ago in the *Navy League Journal*, in the past thirty years Britain spent £164,788,529 on new construction, or an average of £5,492,950: the expenditure, however, was not at this uniform rate, but varied spasmodically between £1,388,607 in one year, and £11,263,019 in another year. The expenditure in the first year of the series was £1,388,607, and if the expenditure had been steadily increased by an amount of £284,575 per annum, the amount for 1908 would have been £9,641,282 instead of the £7,545,202 we are now spending, and the sum for the whole period would have been practically the same, viz., £164,788,529. It certainly did not appear that the expenditure was regulated by any definite standard of strength to be attained, or by any rule as to the number of ships required relatively to the provision being made by other European Powers, or, as Mr. McHardy observed, on any principle whatever. It varied from year to year by enormous amounts in a haphazard manner, increasing annually at four periods in deference to the pressure of public opinion, again decreasing annually during four periods for party purposes as soon as the vigilance of the public had relaxed. France and Russia until 1907 made a steady annual increase in pursuit of a settled policy, with only one year in which there is any remarkable variation, and then only to an extent of less than three-quarters of a million. For 1907 and 1908, however, these two nations reduced their expenditure, the former by £1,400,000, the later by £1,911,500, and Germany increased her expenditure, in 1907 by one million and in 1908 by three millions, a total increase in two years of four millions, whilst British new construction in the same two years instead of being increased by four millions has been decreased by about that amount. But the British Government has now recognised the necessity for pursuing her old policy and that the two-Power standard—with a little to the good—is to be maintained.

THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.

WE are glad the Government has expressed its appreciation of the heroism displayed by the Maharaja of Burdwan in the Calcutta incident last Saturday night. What form that expression has taken or how communicated, we have yet to learn. The Maharaja's action was something more than heroism. It was a manifestation of unswerving loyalty to the British raj, his very presence at the meeting being in itself capable of that construction. But the fact that the second man in the capital city was indebted for his escape from assassination to a friendly Indian prince and the arrest of the culprit due to a casual spectator does not speak well for the prescience of the Calcutta police, who at a time like the present, and considering the prevalence of anarchist intrigue in the capital, were strangely remiss in not taking precautions for the safety of the Lieutenant-Governor.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

SIR HENRY COTTON might have saved himself the trouble of asking questions concerning the reforms in Indian administration foreshadowed in the King's Message. It was apparent when that Message came that whatever scheme was in contemplation, it had not reached the stage at which it might be divulged—or it would have been. We must be content with the assurance that the Secretary of State is endeavouring to form the best judgment he can, and is seeking advice from the widest circle of people capable of affording it. We have it that very important measures are contemplated and, as the Message hinted at an extension of the representative principle, we may take it that some such measure will be provided for in the Act of Parliament which Mr. Buchanan says is necessary. But beyond that point it is unsafe to prophecy.

THE Behar Planters' Association is addressing an open letter to the Secretary of State concerning the present unrest in India.

GENERAL SIR JAMES WOLFE MURRAY, Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division, arrived at Secunderabad by mail on Thursday evening.

IN reference to a statement quoted from the "Daily Chronicle," we learn that Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Antrim are not visiting India in the near future.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.

The Unemployed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

It is a long time since the world has had such a sensation as that afforded by the great "scoop" of the *Daily Telegraph*. Notwithstanding the pains taken by that journal to show that the reported statements of the Kaiser to its diplomatic contributor—diplomatic I fear in one sense only!—there was a disposition in some quarters at first to doubt that the German Emperor notwithstanding his past could be guilty of such a blazing indiscretion, but there seems now no reason to question the genuineness of the amazing document. The statement that has attracted most notice in this country is obviously the one that refers to the state of German feeling towards this country. "You English," he said, "are mad, mad, mad as march hares. What has come over you that you are so completely given over to suspicions quite unworthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done? I declared with all the emphasis at my command in my speech at Guildhall, that my heart is set upon peace, and that it is one of my dearest wishes to live on the best of terms with England. Have I ever been false to my word? Falsehood and prevarication are alien to my nature."

"I repeat," continued his Majesty, "that I am the friend of England, but you make things difficult for me. My task is not of the easiest. The prevailing sentiment among large sections of the middle and lower classes of my own people is not friendly to England. I am therefore, so to speak, in a minority in my own land, but it is a minority of the best elements, just as it is in England with respect to Germany. That is another reason why I resent your refusal to accept my pledged word that I am the friend of England. I strive without ceasing to improve relations, and you retort that I am your arch-enemy. You make it very hard for me. Why is it?"

The Kaiser's admission that only a minority of Germans are friendly to England is a crushing blow for the enthusiasts who formed deputations to fraternise with his Majesty's subjects in Berlin and other parts of Germany and, for the time being at any rate, the Kaiser I suppose unintentionally has scattered all thoughts of an Anglo-German *entente cordiale*. Moreover his reservation as to the German aristocracy is not accepted here *au pied de la lettre*. We have only too good reason to know that ill-will towards England exists amongst sections of the superior classes in Germany quite as strongly as "among large sections of the middle classes of my own people." Mr. Stead, once an ardent advocate of a *rapprochement* with Berlin, 'in an "open letter to the Kaiser" puts the case rather neatly when he says:—"Your Majesty's astonishing revelation that nothing but the frail span of your own life stands between us and the hostility of a majority of your subjects removes the last vestige of doubt in our minds as to the duty of laying down six Dreadnoughts, and laying them down at once."

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The full-dress debate in the House of Commons on the plans of the Government to alleviate the condition of the unemployed, the ranks of whom have this winter been so largely swollen by the present slackness in some of our skilled trades, was in a sense a trial of the President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Burns has had to bear not only the open attacks of his natural enemies the Labour Party but the more or less secret hostility of some of his own friends, and three days before the date the leading Liberal weekly organ came out with a rather vigorous onslaught on his general policy *vis-a-vis* the school of politicians whose virtual leader is Mr. Keir-Hardie. He is reminded by the *Nation*, the Editor of which, Mr. Massingham, was once his devoted admirer, that he was admitted to Cabinet rank "to maintain touch between the two divisions of the progressive forces" and that he has failed in his mission. It is conceded that he has been "faultless in his discharge of the ceremonial dignities of his office", whatever that may mean, and that he has not come to grief where his more malicious critics predicted that he would be found "wanting," but his inability to perform the task he was set to undertake is "a source of danger to the Government and the Liberal Party and an obstacle to a highly honourable and even brilliant career." If this is not a hint to Mr. Asquith to remove his energetic colleague to another sphere of duty I do not know what it is. However, Mr. Burns goes on in his own way and his speech of Monday albeit as usual *ore rotundo* was not that of a man who lives in daily apprehension of being "side-tracked." There were one or two points of special Indian interest. Mr. Balfour criticising a weakness, perhaps an unavoidable weakness, in the Government scheme, namely, the employment of out-of-works on jobs for which they are unsuited, said: "I was told of a case the other day—which I got on report but which I believe to be true—as to a tender made in Wolverhampton for railway material for the Indian Government. There was doubt whether the contract would go to Wolverhampton or Germany. Ultimately it went to Germany. Of course the Indian Government must buy in the cheapest market (Ministerial cheers.) under our existing system. (Opposition cheers.) Under our existing system I do not think they have any alternative. (Cheers). But observe. It would have been incomparably cheaper for the ratepayers of Wolverhampton to have paid the difference between the German contract and the Wolverhampton contract and kept these skilled workmen doing work for which they were competent, carrying with it employment for shopkeepers and for the large number of unskilled workmen in the districts and all the collateral occupations which skilled labour carries with it. (Cheers.) The Government from some pedantry I cannot explain would much rather, apparently, that the Wolverhampton ratepayers paid to make these skilled workmen dig a pond, (Laughter and cheers:) than enable them to go on with the work for which they were really qualified." "Is that", he added, "defended by the Government, and if so on what principle?" As the Prime Minister subsequently showed, the charge of unaccountable pedantry levelled at the Government by the Opposition leader was, in this particular case at all events, undeserved. The contract referred to by Mr. Balfour was one for screws required by Indian railways. "Belgian firms—not German firms—tendered at a much lower price than the English firms. The Wolverhampton firms were invited to the India Office and offered reconsideration, but they refused to reduce their price to the Belgian level or near it, and they refused to guarantee delivery." In these circumstances asked Mr. Asquith, could any responsible Minister, whether Conservative or Liberal, recommend the acceptance of the English tender? But the London County Council were guilty the very next day, of what Mr. Asquith would call a breach of trust. By a majority of 35—68 against 33—the Council accepted an English tender for tramway rails which was £2,824 higher than one of the foreign tenders. Your Chamber of Commerce should keep their eye on Mr. Helme, the member for the Lancaster division, who suggested that advantage should be taken of the prevailing slump to provide the Indian railways with the rolling stock, "to the value of two or three millions," of which they stand in need. As to the debate generally, some sympathy must be felt with Mr. Balfour's protest against the decision of Mr. Asquith not to allow more than one sitting for the consideration of this difficult and complex question. The argument that the House was only discussing palliatives and not cures hardly met Mr. Balfour's objection, which was partly based on the fact that there had not been sufficient time to study the measures of the Government even though they are of a temporary character. He illustrated what transpired about the facilities that are being afforded to reside in the colonies. Mr. Burns in his speech mentioned, I think for the first time, that in order to prevent the ranks of the unemployed being swollen by ex-soldiers, arrangements had been made for 10,000 time-expired men to emigrate, and it appeared that the Indian Government are helping in the case of men whose service terminates in India and who may wish to try their luck in New Zealand. Some alarm was shown at the idea of such a large number of reservists being in the colonies when in case of emergency they may be wanted at home, but Mr. Haldane intervened with an assurance that the matter had been carefully thought out and that no risk was being run. He mentioned that 6,300 reservists have up to the present taken advantage of the permission to live in the colonies. The promulgation of the Government schemes and the extensive works that the London County Council have resolved to undertake forthwith, to say nothing of the measures of provincial municipalities, seem to have had no effect on the agitators, who continue to make inflammatory speeches with a recklessness not exceeded by the most militant of suffragettes and with more danger than the outpourings of the shrieking sisterhood. "We may yet see the glitter of the bayonet in Piccadilly", as the veteran Sir Theodore Martin has just been observing to an interviewer. Mr. Grayson's desire to occupy a cell in Holloway gaol in order that he may cheer the spirits of the suffragette martyrs with Songs of Araby has not yet been gratified, but he has received a public warning and two of his friends are being proceeded against. One of these is the ex-Edinburgh Solicitor, Mr. Gray, leader of the "Hunger Marchers" and the gentleman who at a Tower Hill mass meeting amiably styled Mr. Asquith a "murderer" and added:—"His (the Prime Minister's) right hand man is the type of man from Battersea. I don't reckon Burns will die in his bed. I tell you what, friends, on many occasions he walks home by night; say no more about it. He will be like those Jews we read about in the Bible. Very likely some day he will wake up and find himself dead." Such are the allies of the suffragettes!

THE OVERDONE AGITATION.

"Does it not strike you that this farce is about played out?" This inquiry was addressed by Mr. Hopkins the Magistrate at Westminster Police Court to one of the suffragettes who appeared before him yesterday to answer for their unruly behaviour in connection with the ridiculous proceedings in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. These ladies have boundless assurance and conceit. They think they are conducting their agitation with perfect skill, but they are exceedingly poor strategists. Of the fact that they are wanting in the sense of humour they afford proofs every day and they are equally deficient in ideas of proportion. But their greatest blunder, and the one that is likely to do the cause the greatest harm, was the silly exhibition of last Wednesday. The eloquence of Mrs. Pankhurst and her gifted daughter Christabel at Bow-street had made a rather favourable impression upon the general public and caused many who do not deserve to see women mixing in the rough and tumble of politics to ask whether the defendants sentenced with Mr. Curtis Bennett might not be treated during their detention as political prisoners. Our hearts have however again been hardened by the subsequent rowdyism of their friends. What has done the suffragettes more harm than their latest escapade is not that two of the number chained themselves to the grille and otherwise acted like escaped lunatics, but the "downright lying and deliberate deception" as the "Times" puts it, were resorted to as a means of obtaining access to the ladies' gallery. The poor M.P., Mr. S Collins, who was responsible for introducing some of the disturbers had previously been in communication with a Miss Adler with regard to the conditions under which women are employed in the Civil Service. On Wednesday evening she asked to see him and brought with her two young women who, she described, "have never been in the House and were anxious to see over it." Mr. Collins politely escorted them through the lobbies, and put himself to some trouble to obtain them tickets to the Ladies' Gallery. He declares that when he gave them the tickets he told them that members now had to be very careful as to whom they introduced. He added that he took it for granted that they had not come to make any disturbance, and they ridiculed the idea. Can women who do this sort of thing and fail to see any harm in it really be considered morally fit to be voters? Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, whose husband added to the gaiety of nations some time ago by publicly offering to present so much to the cause for every day his wife was in prison, was in a very fierce mood at the Albert Hall last night. What they had to do, she said, was to see that, so far as in them lay, no Cabinet Minister should be allowed to speak in public. They had to make those absurd little tin potentates, who called themselves a Liberal Government, the laughing stock of the civilized world, and to make it impossible for a Liberal candidate to be returned at a by-election. Either Mrs. Lawrence or another speaker on the same occasion declared that man's treatment of women is such that there is to be no more "forced politeness" between them. I suppose an exception will be made in case of the "womenly men" whom Mrs. Pankhurst thinks make fit husbands for mannish women and who, it seems, rejoice in the name of lambs. The young man who was arrested with the suffragettes outside the Houses of Parliament does not seem to have been a lamb, but merely an impulsive observer. The suffragists, however, paid his fine for him. We are getting on.

(Concluded on page 8.)

INDIAN REFORMS.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Henry Cotton Inquisitive

NECESSARY STEP ASKED FOR.

NO BILL THIS SESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Henry Cotton asked whether a Departmental Committee had been appointed to consider the reforms foreshadowed in His Majesty's Message.

Mr. Buchanan replied :—"I do not think it is quite reasonable to ask the methods by which Lord Morley is endeavouring to form the best judgment he can, with the widest circle of advice he can obtain, on the very important measures contemplated."

Mr. Rees asked whether reform was contemplated in the direction of suppressing sedition and of the punishment of crime.

Mr. Buchanan replied :—"I hardly think that that arises out of the question."

In reply to Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Buchanan said that he was unable to state when the reform measures would be submitted to Parliament, as a good deal of communication with India was necessary. An Act of Parliament would be necessary for certain proposals, but it could not be introduced this Session.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NAVY.

The Two-Power Standard Defined.

MORE "DREADNOUGHTS."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith said that he accepted the definition of the two-Power standard as ten per cent. over the two next strongest Powers.

It is believed that this foreshadows the construction of six battleships of the "Dreadnought" type.

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

Sea Voyage Ordered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

As the result of his recent motor accident, Lord Curzon has been ordered a sea voyage. He will sail on November 28th for the Canaries and Cape Town, whence he will proceed up-country.

Lord Curzon, who will be accompanied by his sister, hopes to return before the re-opening of Parliament in 1909.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTES.

Mr. Churchill on the Sliding Scale.

BOARD OF TRADE ATTITUDE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply to Mr. Haworth, said that neither the cotton employers nor the employed desired the legislative establishment of a sliding scale. Both preferred themselves to arrange machinery for avoiding disputes, but he proposed to inform them that the Board of Trade was prepared to assist in furthering negotiations to that end if desired.

SIR P. SCOTT'S SQUADRON.

Departure for America.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A telegram from Cape Town states that Sir Percy Scott's squadron has sailed for Rio Janeiro.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Labour Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Advices from Melbourne report that Mr. Fisher has formed a Labour Cabinet.

SIR E. N. BAKER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Sir Edward Norman Baker, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has left for India.

HOME RACING.

The Derby Gold Cup.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The race for the Derby Gold Cup was run this afternoon with the following result :—

Mondamin	1
Gillie Callum	2
Sir Harry	3

Fourteen ran.

The race was won by one length, three lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was—

100—8 against Mondamin.

20—1 against Gillie Callum.

6—1 against Sir Harry.

GREAT COLLIERY DISASTER.

Fire Spreads in the Mine.

HOPE OF RESCUE ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Thirty-seven bodies and thirty-six injured have been recovered from the Hamm Colliery. The fire is spreading.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Hope has been abandoned of saving the remainder of the miners entombed in the Hamm Colliery, and it has been decided to flood the mine.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Modified Constitution Pressed for.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The British and Russian Ministers had an audience with the Shah yesterday and strongly advised him to grant some form of constitutional regime.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that private letters depict the condition of the Southern Provinces in the darkest language.

The principal routes for caravans are closed and Indian merchandise destined for the interior is detained at ports or at Shiraz.

The Russian newspapers publish articles strongly impeaching Colonel Liakhoff, Commanding the Cossacks at Teheran.

THE REICHSTAG DEBATE.

German Opinion.

Press Disappointed with Results.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The German Press expresses disappointment at the Reichstag not rising to the occasion and not enforcing Ministerial responsibility.

The papers apprehend that the Kaiser's impulsiveness may accentuate a crisis, asserting that His Majesty was not previously informed of the nature of Prince von Bulow's statement.

The resignation of Prince von Bulow is regarded as inevitable.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

To Assemble at Shanghai.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Sir Cecil Clementé Smith, Sir Alexander Hosie, Mr. William, L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Minister, Mr. Brunyate, I. C. S., and Mr. Robert Laidlaw, M. P., have been appointed delegates to the Opium Commission which will assemble at Shanghai on January 1st.

CHINESE ROYAL FAMILY.

Emperor Seriously Ill.

DOWAGER EMPRESS BETTER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Dowager Empress of China is better, but the Emperor, who has long been ailing, is seriously ill.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Redmond Active.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. Redmond, in a speech at Manchester last night, initiated the Home Rule Campaign in Great Britain.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Shooting at Bikanir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANIR, NOVEMBER 13.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and Major Erskine, Political Agent, returned to Bikanir early this morning, after spending two days in camp at Suratgarh.

Their Excellencies will lunch with Major and Mrs. Erskine to-day, and afterwards will witness a polo match between His Highness' team and the Viceroy's Staff.

In the evening a banquet will take place in the Lallgarh Palace.

Their Excellencies will motor out to-morrow to Pilap, which is about ten miles beyond Gunjner, and the next few days will be devoted to shooting the imperial sandgrouse and duck.

So far, only the small variety of sandgrouse have been shot, but the bag of 950 procured at Gunjner last week is the best ever accomplished in Bikanir, though, of course, far larger numbers than this of the Imperial birds have been shot in former years.

During the last few days Lord Minto and his party have shot several black buck and chinkara, and in an hour's shoot one evening, at Hanumangarh, over 200 quail were killed. Duck, small sandgrouse and demoiselle cranes have also been added to the bag, and sport of various kinds has been provided for all the members of the party.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

Maharajah of Burdwan's Heroism.

GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Buchanan has expressed the Government's appreciation of the heroism displayed by the Maharajah of Burdwan on the occasion of the attempt upon Sir Andrew Fraser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Jotindra Nath Roy Chaudhur, who attempted the life of the Lieutenant-Governor, was committed to-day for trial to the Sessions which commence on the 23rd instant.

The Maharaja of Burdwan was examined, but there was nothing fresh in his evidence.

Mr. Harrison, partner, Messrs. Manton and Co., Gunmakers, said he tested the revolver. It had a defective mainspring and only went off at the tenth attempt, but such a weapon might go off at the very first try. He also tested the cartridges, which exploded at the first attempt.

The rest of the witnesses support each other in the account of the occurrence, and accused said he desired to say nothing in the Police Court and gave the name of a witness and said he would give names of others afterwards.

Accused's father was present in Court, and was permitted to have an interview with him. His father told him to trust in God and asked him if he was being treated well, to which he said he was.

Accused was committed on the charge of attempt at murder.

Congratulations from Public Bodies.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter, congratulate Sir Andrew Fraser in his recent providential escape, and say that, in thus expressing themselves, they are merely voicing the sentiments of the whole commercial community, among whom, as it is perhaps hardly necessary to assure His Honour, such an abominable outrage is regarded with the greatest horror and indignation.

Sir Andrew has thanked them for their remarks.

Bombay Presidency Association.

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Private Secretary to His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association begs to join earnestly in the universal execration and abhorrence excited by the dastardly and atrocious attempt against the life of one so honoured and respected as His Honour. They pray that Providence may bestow on him long life."

CYCLONE AT AKYAB.

Loss of Life and Property.

A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 13.

Last night, between 11 and 2-30, a fearful cyclone struck Akyab.

The British India mail steamer, carrying passengers from Calcutta to Chittagong, was fortunately in harbour, having reached that Port yesterday morning and landed her passengers.

The cyclone was at its height between midnight and 1-30 this morning.

Akyab presents a scene of fearful devastation and utter confusion, especially in the main road and along the wharves.

The loss of life is reported to be small, but the loss of property and the damage to crops are great.

Conveyances were unable to cross the street owing to hundreds of huge trees lying across, which it uprooted or rent in twain. Some fell on houses and demolished them.

The telegraph service was interrupted and the office was closed to traffic this morning. The entire dislocation of the town telephone system will last, it is feared, some days, in spite of the untiring and commendable efforts of the signalling staff deputed on inspecting the work.

The loss of life is estimated at ten. Several brigs and native craft were either wrecked or greatly damaged, including their cargo. House tops were blown off here and there.

The stone pier and bazar pier were wrecked, the main wharf was damaged and the landing staircase washed away. A jolly boat, while conveying the Rangoon mail bags early last night to the steamer was caught in the storm and capsized. The mail bags, with one exception, were eventually recovered.

The breaches on the Railway line, which occurred on Tuesday night last, between Thabyedaung and Samon, beyond Thazi, still obstruct the traffic between Rangoon and Mandalay, and neither passengers nor Mails have arrived from Mandalay in Rangoon since Tuesday.

Trains have not been able to cross over, nor is it likely that through communication will be restored in two or three days. The Traffic Manager expected the floods to subside by to-day and arrangements have been made in the interval for transhipping passengers. It is reported that a large volume of water is crossing at the over-rails level and at a great velocity. Beyond the washing away of the line, no damage is reported to life or property.

Another breach is reported to have taken place on the line between Kinu and Tantabin, and trains are unable to pass. It is expected that through communication will shortly be restored on this section.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Letters in a Trunk.

POSSESSOR ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

A Bengalee named Khitish Chander Mitter, son of Hem Chunder Mitter, retired Sub-Deputy Magistrate, was arrested by the Calcutta Police as the man who left behind in a ticca-gharri a steel trunk in which were found alleged seditious letters.

Seditious Exhibition.

DUMB SHOW AT CHANDERNAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The following appears in the "Englishman" :—

"Recently, a peculiarly seditious exhibition, or 'mela,' took place in Chandernagore. Its novelty lay in the fact that neither speeches nor writings nor paintings were called into requisition to promote a feeling of hatred against Europeans or the British Government; but it was a dumb show, something like a tableaux, and immense clay figures were exhibited, which told what words could never do so well.

"One figure represented Khudiram Bose standing on the scaffold, adjusting the noose round his own neck. Another represented Gossain weltering in blood and Kanai Lal Dutt standing over him revolver in hand. Then there was the 'Mother' standing in the garb of Bengal, with a Bengal-bag slung over her shoulder. The robbers (Europeans) were rifling this bag, and her sons were weeping at a distance.

"A wonderful representation was 'Bengal fifty years hence.' But the most sinister exhibition was a model of a foreign trading vessel, just arrived in port. At the landing innumerable coolies were at work unloading a consignment of Liverpool salt. The salt was taken in huge baskets, but in the course of unloading the bleeding head of a crow and the gory feet of an ox are shown coming to light."

The "India" Case.

THE PRINTER CONVICTED.

FIVE YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

The hearing of the case against M. Sreenivasa Iyengar, printer and proprietor of the "India" newspaper, a Tamil weekly, for sedition, was concluded at the Madras High Court this afternoon.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Grant, addressed the Court, pressing for exemplary punishment.

Mr. Cowdell said the offence of the accused was at most only a technical one.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Monro, having regard to the circulation of the paper, which was 1,500 copies, and the highly seditious nature of the articles, sentenced accused to five years' transportation.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Mr. Weston Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

At Midnapore, to-day, Mr. Donald Weston, District Magistrate, was examinad. Witness said he was asked to sit for his portrait, but gave the man a photo instead. After that he received a threatening pencil portrait anonimously. Witness noticed it was posted in Midnapore. The words on it were "Elliot was stabbed the other day. It is your turn.' Witness said Elliot referred to the portrait of Sir Charles Elliot in the library, which was cut. The portrait sent to Mr. Weston had a dagger through the neck and chest. Witness said he had many threatening letters before and since that. In July last the house of Sarada and Baroda Dutt was searched. Santosh wanted to make a statement and witness sent for him from jail and asked him if he wished to make a statement, telling him at the same time there was no obligation for him to do so. Santosh replied that he wanted to make a statement, and witness sent for the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Nelson. Witness made no threat or inducement to witness to make a statement.

CHARU CHUNDER ROY.

Re-Tried at Alipore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Charu Chunder Roy, who was discharged from trial in the Bomb cases at the Alipore Sessions and subsequently rearrested on a charge under the Arms Act, was placed before Mr. Bompas at the Alipore Police Court this morning and remanded on bail in two sureties of Rs 5,000 each, to appear before Mr. L. Birley, Additional District Magistrate, on the 30th instant.

SATYENDRA NATH BOSE.

To be Executed on Nov. 21.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Satyendra Nath Bose's appeal has been rejected by the Viceroy and he will be executed on the 21st instant.

NOTES FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, NOVEMBER 10.

The Badminton Tournament, I spoke of in my last letter, has been at last finished and won by Mrs. Riach, Colonel Caulfield and Captain Heath, but they had a hard fight against their opponents in the finals, Mrs. and Mr. Green and Mr. Burroughs gave them all they could do to win. Mrs. Riach played a very steady game and Captain Heath made some very fine shots. But quite the sharpest play and one who made the most brilliant strokes was Mr. Burroughs, and Mr. Green was well on his game.

Well, we are now well launched into "the 'Nagar week" Already I see a few new faces come down to liven us up, not that we want it at this time as we are in a whirl of balls, race meetings and picnics.

I must just mention here how sorry we all are that Captain Heath is leaving the station as he has been ordered with a detatchment to the Persian Gulf, and we hope it is only a matter of weeks before we see him again. Such a good all round sportsman is bound to be missed.

The race meeting which was run on November 5th was great fun to everyone. The first race starting at 3 p. m. and some enthusiastic ladies where down even for that one. Colonel Caulfield and Officers of the 110th Mahratta L. I. were "At Home" and the band of that regiment played a remarkably fine programme.

There was nothing to be made on Thursday's racing as all the winners were the favourites, excepting the third race where Captain Carr's Burroo came romping in. "Joker" one of Captain Carr's horse was quite a cut above any other horse, having won a small race or two in Poona Meetings. I noticed some remarkable pretty creations at the races, one being Mrs. McKenzie's in a chocolate brown soft satin and large white satin hat with soft white feathers. Mrs. Green had on a lovely blue lace robe embroidery. While Mrs. Gough's handsome grey glace silk was much admired. Mrs. Cooper wore a lace robe touched up with orange buttons and a large Leghorn hat with curled feathers. We are all delighted to welcome General and Mrs. Kelly back to our midst again after their short holiday.

On Nov. 5th the 2nd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment gave a ball in their Gymnasium. The ball-room was beautifully decorated with green and white muslin and regimental flags and drums. While in the ground cosy tents were pitched as "kala juggas." Fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns hung from every possible place, in fact it looked like a glimpse into "Fairyland." Supper was in the Regimental Theatre which was transformed into a conservatory of ferns and flowers. Our hostess, Mrs. Wodehouse, looked very becoming in a dainty white lace robe with turquoise combs in her hair. Mrs. Corkery wore a handsome gown of gold satin, touched up with black velvet. Mrs Gillet looked very pretty in an Empire gown of soft blue satin with a blue asprey in her hair. While Miss Wilson looked fresh and dainty in a pink muslin and broad satin sash. Mrs Drosses wore a remarkably handsome dress of soft white satin trimmed with silver appliques. Dancing was kept up until 4 a.m when every one left feeling very tired, but having enjoyed themselves immensely.

On the following Friday Colonel Delamain and Officers of the 123rd Outram's Rifles gave a large Gymkhana held in St. James' Park. I heard whisperings which said such a brillant spectacle had not been seen in 'Nagar for many a long day. Three shamianas were erected, one for Officers and the friends, one for the Sergeants and wives and the third for the native officers. Streams of flags floated from tree to tree and comfortable lounge chairs were placed on the lawn. The first event which was tent-pegging on ponies in couples was won by Captain Talbet and Captain Carr of the Worcestershires. While the "Bridge" problem was won by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Mr. Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, was victorious in the Chatty Race and came in an easy first. Musical Chairs for men only was won by a Mr. McAdam, a visitor in Nagar who was easily the best on the field. The mixed couples rifle competition caused great excitement, but Miss Wilson and Captain Layard were far and away the best shots making seventy-five out of a possible ninety. Next came the Victoria Cross Race of the Sepoys which caused intense amusement to everyone.

The cockade fight was next on the programme, The 110th Mahratta Light Infantry played the Worcesters, and after a sharp fight the former came off victorious, they then had to meet their hosts and after a long and strenuous battle the 110th again came off the winners. The prizes, which were given by Mrs. Delamain, were both costly and numerous. The band played a lively programme. Saturday, was the second day of the Races and proved more exciting than Thursday, the favourites not winning so often. Mrs. Kelly and Staff were "At Home" and the band of the Worcestershire Regiment played during the afternoon. The last Race Handicap was the most exciting, Captain Hopwood winning it on Vera.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Varley, Mrs. Corkery and Mrs. McNeil gave a cafe chantant which proved a great success. Among the many items I mention a few. Miss Corkery's cello solo was played with great skill, while Mrs. Gillet's proformance on her violin, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton the composer was played beautifully, Mrs. Varley's monologue was also much admired, While Mrs. McKenzie surprised us all by the attractive way she sang and acted "I don't want to be your Honey-suckle" and as an encore, "Little Miss Wooden Shoes." Mr. J. Hamilton amused us all by singing "Kilkierankie" in Scotch kilts and bagpipes. But far and away the best performance was the small piece called "Second Thoughts are Best," acted by Mrs. Gillet, Mrs. Crofton and Mr. Burroughs. I think the above actor and actresses must accept our heartiest congratulations on their splendid performance. And so ends 'Nagar week with its rounds of gaities and pleasure, and now Ahmednagar will sleep (after the Horse Show which comes off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday) until this time next year.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

A Steamer Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 13.

Recent News from Hongkong confirms the report of the typhoon which swept the coast near the Island of Hainan.

The s.s. "Glen Ogle" encountered the storm and was in a very boisterous and mountainous sea for thirty hours. From Singapore the steamer carried a full complement of passengers, and when the storm was at its height their conduct was exemplary. Not a life was lost. This was due to the courage and unremitting efforts of the Captain and officers to ensure the safety of the passengers. Considerable damage was suffered by the vessel.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND ENGLAND.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW.

FRANK STATEMENT OF WORLD POLICY.

"PROOFS OF FRIENDSHIP."

The "Daily Telegraph" of Oct. 28th published the following :—

We have received the following communication from a source of such unimpeachable authority that we can without hesitation commend the obvious message which it conveys to the attention of the public.

Discretion is the first and last quality requisite in a diplomatist, and should still be observed by those who, like myself, have long passed from public into private life. Yet moments sometimes occur in the history of nations when a calculated indiscretion proves of the highest public service and it is for the reason that I have decided to make known the substance of a lengthy conversation which it was my recent privilege to have with his Majesty the German Emperor. I do so in the hope that it may help to remove that obstinate misconception of the character of the Kaiser's feelings towards England which, I fear, is deeply rooted in the ordinary Englishman's breast. It is the Emperor's sincere wish that it should be eradicated. He has given repeated proofs of his desire by word and deed. But, to speak frankly, his patience is sorely tried, now that he finds himself so continually misrepresented, and has so often experienced the mortification of finding that any momentary improvement of relations is followed by renewed outbursts of prejudice, and a prompt return to the old attitude of suspicion.

As I have said, his Majesty honoured me with a long conversation, and spoke with impulsive and unusual frankness. "You English," he said, "are mad mad as March hares. What has come over you that you are so completely given over to suspicions quite unworthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done? I declared with all the emphasis at my command, in my speech at Guildhall that my heart is set upon peace, and that it is one of my dearest wishes to live on the best of terms with England. Have I ever been false to my word? Falsehood and prevarication are alien to my nature. My actions ought to speak for themselves, but you listen not to them, but to those who misinterpret and distort them. That is a personal insult which I feel and resent. To be for ever misjudged, to have my repeated offers of friendship weighed and scrutinised with jealous, mistrustful eyes, taxes my patience severely. I have said time after time that I am a friend of England, and your Press—or, at least, a considerable section of it—bids the people of England refuse my proffered hand, and insinuates that the other holds a dagger. How can I convince a nation against its will?"

"I repeat," continued his Majesty, "that I am the friend of England, but you make things difficult for me. My task is not of the easiest. The prevailing sentiment among large sections of the middle and lower classes of my own people is not friendly to England. I am, therefore, so to speak, in a minority in my own land, but it is a minority of the best elements, just as it is in England with respect to Germany. That it is another reason why I resent your refusal to accept my pledged word that I am the friend of England. I strive without ceasing to improve relations, and you retort that I am your arch-enemy. You make it very hard for me. Why is it?"

Thereupon I ventured to remind his Majesty that not England alone, but the whole of Europe had viewed with disapproval the recent action of Germany in allowing the German Consul to return from Tangier to Fez, and in anticipating the joint action of France and Spain by suggesting to the Powers that the time had come for Europe to recognise Muley Hafid as the new Sultan of Morocco.

His Majesty made a gesture of impatience. "Yes," he said, "that is an excellent example of the way in which German action is misrepresented. First, then as regards the journey of Dr. Vassel. The German Government, in sending Dr. Vasel back to his post at Fez, was only guided by the wish that he should look after the private interests of German subjects in that city, who cried for help and protection after the long absence of a Consular representative. And why not send him? Are those who charge Germany with having stolen a march on the other Powers aware that the French Consular representative had already been in Fez for several months when Dr. Vassel set out? Then, as to the recognition of Muley Hafid. The Press of Europe has complained with much acerbity that Germany ought not to have suggested his recognition until he had notified to Europe his full acceptance of the Act of Algeciras, as being binding upon him as Sultan of Morocco and successor of his brother. My answer is that Muley Hafid notified the Powers to that effect weeks ago, before the decisive battle was fought. He sent, as far back as the middle of last July, an identical communication to the Governments of Germany, France, and Great Britain, containing an explicit acknowledgment that he was prepared to recognise all the obligations towards Europe which were incurred by Abdul Aziz during his Sultanate. The German Goevernment interpreted that communication as a final and authoritative expression of Muley Hafid's intentions, and therefore they considered that there was no reason to wait until he had sent a second communication, before, recognising him as the 'de facto' Sultan of Morocco who had succeeded to his brother's throne by right of victory in the field."

I suggested to his Majesty that an important and influential section of the German Press had placed a very different interpretation upon the action of the German Government and, in fact, had given it their effusive approbation, precisely because they saw in it a strong act instead of mere words, and a decisive indication that Germany was once more about to intervene in the shaping of events in Morocco. "There are mischief-makers," replied the Emperor, "in both countries. I will not attempt to weigh their relative capacity for misrepresentation. But the facts are as I have stated. There has been nothing in Germany's recent action with regard to Morocco which runs contrary to the explicit declaration of my love of peace, which I made both at Guildhall and in my latest speech at Strassburg."

His Majesty then reverted to the subject uppermost in his mind—his proved friendship for England. "I have referred," he said, "to the speeches in which I have done all that a Sovereign can to proclaim my good will. But, as actions speak louder than words, let me also refer to my acts. It is commonly believed in England that throughout the South African War Germany was hostile to her. German opinion undoubtedly was hostile—bitterly hostile. The Press was hostile; private opinion was hostile. But what of official Germany? Let my critics ask themselves what brought to a sudden stop, and indeed, to absolute collapse, the European tour of the Boer delegates who were striving to obtain European intervention? They were feted in Holland; France gave them a rapturous welcome. They wished to come to Berlin, where the German people would have crowned them with flowers. But when they asked me to receive them—I refused. The agitation immediately died away, and the delegation returned empty-handed. Was that, I ask, the action of a secret enemy?"

"Again, when the struggle was at its height, the German Government was invited by the Governments of France and Russia to join with them in calling upon England to put an end to the war. The moment had come, they said not only to save the Boer Republics, but also to humiliate England to the dust. What was my reply? I said that so far from Germany joining in any concerted European action to put pressure upon England and bring about her downfall, Germany would always keep aloof from politics that could bring her into complications with a Sea Power like England. Posterity will one day read the exact terms of the telegram—now in the archives of Windsor Castle—in which I informed the Sovereign of England of the answer I had returned to the Powers which then sought to compass her fall. Englishmen, who now insult me by doubting my word, should know what were my actions in the hour of their adversity."

"Nor was that all. Just at the time of your Black Week, in the December of 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction, and bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. Nay, I did more. I had one of my officers procure for me as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants in South Africa on both sides, and of the actual position of the opposing forces. With the figures before me, I worked out what I considered to be the best plan of campaign under the circumstances, and submitted it to my General Staff for their criticism. Then I despatched it to England, and that document, likewise, is among the State papers at Windsor Castle, awaiting the serenely impartial verdict of history. And, as a matter of curious coincidence let me add that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that which was actually adopted by Lord Roberts, and carried by him into successful operation. Was that, I repeat, the act of one who wished England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say!"

"But, you will say, what of the German Navy? Surely that is a menace to England! Against whom but England are my squadrons being prepared? If England is not in the minds of those Germans who are bent on creating a powerful fleet, why is Germany asked to consent to such new and heavy burdens of taxation? My answer is clear. Germany is a young and growing Empire. She has a world-wide commerce, which is rapidly expanding, and to which the legitimate ambition of patriotic Germans refuses to assign any bounds. Germany must have a powerful fleet to protect that commerce, and her manifold interests in even the most distant seas. She expects those interests to go on growing, and she must be able to champion them manfully in any quarter of the globe. Germany looks ahead. Her horizons stretch far away. She must be prepared for any eventualities in the far East. Who can foresee what may take place in the Pacific in the days to come, days not so distant as some believe, but days, at any rate, for which all European Powers with Far Eastern interests ought steadily to prepare? Look at the accomplished rise of Japan; think of the possible national awakening of China; and then judge of the vast problems of the Pacific. Only those Powers which have great navies will be listened to with respect, when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved; and if for that reason only Germany must have a powerful fleet. It may even be that England herself will be glad that Germany has a fleet when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future."

Such was the purport of the Emperor's conversation. He spoke will all that earnestness which marks his manner when speaking on deeply-pondered subject. I would ask my fellow-countrymen who value the cause of peace to weigh what I have written, and to revise, if necessary, their estimate of the Kaiser and his friendship for England by his Majesty's own words. If they had enjoyed the privilege, which was mine, of hearing them spoken, they would doubt no longer either his Majesty's firm desire to live on the best of terms with England for his growing impatience at the persistent mistrust with which his offer of friendship is too often recieved.

GERMAN CRITICISMS.

The interview with the Emperor William published in "The Daily Telegraph" has acted in Berlin like an explosion. Seldom, if ever, has the German Press burst into commentary with so much spontaneity and simultaneity. The general sentiment towards his Majesty's opinions seems to be one not far removed from consternation. It is necessary to go back to the dark past of Prince Hohenlohe and the predissolution days to find anything like the same out-spokenness in criticism of the monarch's handling of foreign policy as has come to utterance to-day in sheets which claim to represent the highest ideals of patriotism and loyalty. All that group of vigorous, influential, and widely-circulated papers which propagate with various degrees of fervour the doctrines of Pan-Germanic federation, the Navy League, and the Colonial Society and which alone among the important organs of the German Press possess real independence of judgment on foreign questions, do not attempt to conceal their chagrin. What seems to cause them most annoyance is the thought that the Emperor should have prepared a plan of campaign to be used against the Boers; but that is only one point of their grievance.

They complain in general that his Majesty should perform political actions of the highest importance, otherwise than through official channels, and in agreement with his first Minister, and they argue that the present "exposure" of Russia and France will make other nations cautious in future of entrusting their confidences to Germany. Only a few have much hope that a knowledge of the events of 1900 will either arouse gratitude in Great Britain or sow seeds of dissension in the Triple Entente. Moreover, they object in "one" to attempts to win the favour of other nations by demonstrations of friendship. Another point on which stress is laid is the effect which his Majesty's remarks may have in South Africa, and the possibility of the Boer element some day seeking in the German Empire a

revenge for their abandonment by the Sovereign who had encouraged them by the Kruger telegram—a document which finds mention in a very considerable proportion of this morning's articles.

"DOUBLE-BARRELLED POLICY."

Most emphatic are the observations of the "Tagliche Rundschau," an Imperialistic paper, which is very largely read by naval and military officers, and was, indeed, understood some time back to have been substituted for the "Lokalanzeiger," as the only daily which the Emperor himself read in its entirety. It says:—

Seldom, indeed, has a pronouncement of the German Emperor been received by the German people with more mixed feelings, with more disquietude, and dismay, than the message to the English people. . . . The first impression of this truly very frank, but also most momentous, manifestation of the Emperor is a "Good-bye to all hope of final fixity and calm in our policy and of a consistent plan for which responsible statesmen alone would answer to the world and the German people". . . . The Imperial words show that the Emperor William still promises himself success from the policy of a personal suit; of the struggle for confidence in his person and his peaceable intentions, for that policy which only sees goals; and springs over the ways that lead to these goals; which wants to look after the whole world, and when it has caused disquietude and distrust, complains of a misunderstanding which it attempts to overcome by once more loudly emphasising its good intentions. Up to the present this "Lohengrin" policy has not helped us forward, but has welded our enemies together, deprived us of friends lowered our prestige, and attenuated belief in the seriousness, reality, and trustworthiness of our policy. . . . We are of opinion that such indiscretions must be made impossible in the future, and that the Reichstag immediately after it has assembled, must insist that the consistency of German policy must in future be better preserved than in the past. The times are too serious for our Fatherland for us to allow ourselves further mistakes. It is the duty of every German, from the responsible Chancellor downwards, to raise a protest against this double-barrelled policy, which may lead us into unforeseeable confusion.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" is the organ of the Agricultural League, the backbone of German Conservatism. It systematically advocates progressive foreign, naval, and Colonial policies, is somewhat tinged with anti-Semitism and Pan-Germanism, and carries great weight in the country districts of Prussia. Loudest of all the important journals in its professions of devotion to the throne, it expresses its regrets in tones of sorrow rather than those of anger, and comforts itself, in spite of a score of semi-official confirmations, with the reflection that the details reported in the "Daily Telegraph" may be of defective authenticity. Yet it cannot withhold the remark that the sending of the plan of campaign to Queen Victoria "stands in strange and as we cannot deny, somewhat unfortunate antithesis to the attitude which the Emperor previously took up, and to which he gave expression in the famous Kruger despatch." For the rest, the paper lets it be seen, in carefully guarded and sedulously respectful language that it deplores that the Emperor's words should ever have been spoken. What his Majesty says, it declares, "is too important and too significant to be exposed to the possibility of misunderstanding."

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," the chief paper of the second city of the Empire, and one into which the ageing Bismarck was wont to pour the vails of his wrath, is somewhat reserved in its judgment pending the arrival of the confirmation which has since reached it. After expressing the fear that the Emperor's revelations will cause displeasure and even embitterment and a desire for revenge in Paris and St. Petersburg, it closes with the hope:

"That the repeated personal interference of the German Emperor in the policy of the Empire by public pronouncements about his views, motives and actions will not once again produce a result the exact opposite of that which the monarch hoped to attain."

LEIPZIG PAPER'S COMPLAINT.

Another great provincial Imperialistic daily, the "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten," whose able Berlin correspondent, Mr. Liman, it was that arranged the visit of the Boer delegates to Berlin, is also of opinion that the Emperor's words will have a very different result from that intended. They will, it says,

Be received here and there with satisfaction, but more frequently with malicious, glee and all too often with open derision and this division will not have its source exclusively in the communications with regard to the history of the Boer War.

His Majesty's asseverations, it declares, will cause offence to Russia and France without earning the thanks of Great Britain, from whom it is impossible to expect gratitude. Moreover the nations will, when it suits them, throw doubts on the sincerity of his Majesty's words.

And they will be able to do so with the appearance of justice, for they can point to many speeches filled with the metallic clash of the sword and the menacing suggestion of martial days. For even the Imperial moods are not always consistent. They too, can be changeable and contradictory. Or was the mood of the "Lohengrin days," of the journey of Tangier, really the same as the mood of Algeciras? Was the mood of the Kruger telegram the same as that other mood, when the aged man appeared as a pilgrim before Germany's gate and vainly begged for admission? Has it not always been moods which have been the occasion of German policy being accused of inconsistency, and of references to the contradiction between the policy of the monarch and that of his advisers?

The Leipzig paper concludes with the remark that many a report of the Imperial utterances "has impressed on our memory the trite wisdom that speech is only silver, but that silence may be golden."

Quite beside itself with indignation is the Imperialistic "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung," which journalistically dominates the densely-populated industrial district from which it takes its name. The German Emperor, it exclaims, as an uninvited strategist against a Low German people: What is a picture which decades cannot obliterate. . . . Is that neutrality? Is that the help offered to old Kruger in 1896? Was the Emperor then also concerned in the plan by which 30,000 Boer farms were burnt and plundered, and women and children brought into the terrible deadly concentration camps? We cannot and will not believe it, in spite of the semi-official dissemination of the news. For hitherto no German Emperor had acted in this way, and so ought a German Emperor never to act. Through nothing has the picture of William II, been so much distorted in the hearts of his people, as through this publication. If the announcement should be confirmed, then we must confess that we not only no longer understand our Emperor, but that we most deeply condemn and regret his manner of action."

Returning to the Press of the capital, we find a couple of non-committal articles with more of exposition than criticism in the staidly Liberal "Vossische Zeitung," and the nominally chief organ of the National Liberals. The former elaborates the grounds which the British nation should find in the Imperial message for a feeling of gratitude toward Germany. While the latter terminates a dissertation from which it is difficult to obtain a single clear idea with the sentence: "One thing, at any rate, is certain. The Imperial world policy is also the policy of the German nation."

The Berliner Post, organ of the Left Wing of the Conservatives, merely appends to its telegrams the remark that the Emperor's references to the "yellow danger" may, at any rate, fall on fertile ground in England.

A BITTER ANALYSIS.

The Pan-German Anti-Semitic "Deutsch Zeitung" is very bitter in its analysis of the Imperial utterances. It says;

Glancing backwards or looking forwards, our thoughts always run aground against the "Lohengrin" policy which many find so characteristic of our German methods. Disregarding what lies nearest, striving after the board lines of distance and future quickly stirred to chivalrous emotion, and quickly yielding again in practice for the most part too one-sided prone to exaggeration, speedily offended and as speedily forgiving—thus our policy has conducted its Taurian play in the European arena. Through these gallent movements and swoops through the air we have been obliged to admit in the end that a calm and steady course on flat earth takes one farther. Whether German policy has sufficiently learnt its lesson is questionable. The best consolation for the present publication is the hope that our previous course of life will be subjected to official critiicism, in order that we may profit on other fields in future.

"Germania," the Berlin organ of the Centre, suggests, in common with many other papers, that the real object of the "Daily Telegraph" in printing the Emperor's utterances is to set Russia, France, and Japan against Germany.

The "Vorwarts," chief organ of the Socialists, vigorously denies that the artizan classes of Germany have ever been anti-British, and says:

If William II. really desired an understanding with England he would fulfil the necessary condition, and support the Socialistic demand for an agreement with England with regard to restriction of shipbuilding.

Several papers like the Radical "Morgenpost," which, though it has the largest circulation in Berlin, carries little weight, see in the "Daily Telegraph" article a Machiavellian machination with the object of setting Germany by the ears with half the world.

Taken as a whole, it may be said that adverse criticism of his Majesty's action enormously preponderates, and that the one or two papers which are feebly favourable express rather a hope than a belief that good may come of it, and they leave plenty of room for a complete change of attitude.

"DISTURBED RELATIONS."

Discussion of the "Daily Telegraph" interview again predominates in the evening papers, which reprint columns of comments from one another's pages, as well as from those of the English and French Press. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the opinion prevails in well-informed quarters that the Emperor's remarks were meant for publication, though possibly not at this precise juncture. It disposes, on the strength of trustworthy information of the suggestions of a number of its contemporaries that Sir Frank Lascelles or Sir Horace Rumbold is the author of the article. The same paper, which has through its stalwart Liberalism, obtained for itself a large circulation from one end of Germany to the other, subjects the Emperor's observations to scathing criticism in an article headed "Error upon Error." Taking each individual statement of his Majesty it characterises it as a mistake, adducing arguments to support the assertion. Summing up it declares:

Wherever we may look this interview will disturb our relations put our aspirations in a false light, make our friendship appear untrustworthy and our aims nebulous.

The naval expansionist "Berliner Neweste Nachrichten" writes in a spirit of the deepest gloom and in a strain common to papers of its type. A long article full of such expressions as "painful experience," "deep depression," "bitter disappointment," "national humiliation," it concludes:

Our diplomacy will have to work hard before it can overcome the last traces of this blow directed against its labours.

Couched in a similar tone is a lengthy criticism in the churchy Conservative "Reichsbote," which, after an analysis of the Emperor's statements, continues:

But the gravest responsibility falls upon the Foreign Office, and especially on the Chancellor, to whom the communicated facts must have been known, and who, nevertheless, did not prevent them. For the communication of the Russo-French proposal to London should have been prevented by the Chancellor under all cricumstances, even if at the cost of his office. What can the Government do now to restore seriously the shaken confidence, since in the same moment, when it is endeavouring to attain an understanding with Russia and France against English intrigues, it is struck by this blow to German trustworthiness? What will the Chancellor answer when as is certain to be the case, he is asked about it in the Reichstag? Will anyone wonder if arrangements are now demanded in the Reichstag which shall protect German policy against the effects of personal inclinations since the German nation has to bear the consequences of an erroneous policy, and has borne them for years? Not friendship for England, nor regard for the English public opinion, should dominate German policy, but consideration for the welfare of Germany and regard for the public opinion of the German nation, which has just as much claim to regard as the English.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" returns to the subject with a frantic effort to prove that the publication of the conversation is only a malign manœuvre of the "Daily Telegraph," but the general opinion is that the Emperor's remarks have been repeated with his Majesty's sanction.

The only papers which have not commented on the matter are one or two like the "Kreuzzeitung," which are always very deliberate in expressing an opinion. There can be no doubt that the public mind has been unusually deeply stirred, and it will be some days before the excitement subsides.

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW.

In reference to the German Emperor's disclosure about the plan of campaign which he drafted for use against the Boers, it is learnt that certain Imperial revelations on this subject, like the contents of his Majesty's letter to Lord Tweedmouth, recently became known to a small circle of well-informed persons in London, and it is therefore not impossible that the Emperor referred to the draft as a service which he had rendered to the British Army in conversation with other Englishmen besides the anonymous correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," and possibly in terms which suggested that he was convinced that the British military authorities had profited by his plan.

In view of the lack of difinite official information here yesterday evening regarding the interview, Reuter's representative applied to General von Plessen, Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor attached to his Majesty's suit at Wernigerode, for an official statement as to whether the Emperor authorised the publication of the interview. The general's reply referred the correspondent to the Foreign Office.

Inquiry in that quarter this evening elicited the statement that the interview took place a number of weeks ago, but not in August, and before the recent alteration of the "status quo" in the Balkans. The conversation may therefore be assumed to have taken place in September since it refers to events in Morocco, dating back to July. It is gathered that the Emperor's permission was given for the publication of the interview, with the object of clearing away misunderstandings in England regarding his Majesty's policy, but, presumably, the moment for this was left to the discretion of the anonymous correspondent.

Nothing is known of the impending official statement on the subject, which some evening newspapers announce.

Official circles deprecate the random guessing at the identity of the "Daily Telegraph's" informant, but it is stated that neither Sir Frank Lascelles, Sir Horace Rumbold, nor Lord Weardale were concerned. From the vagueness of the statements published by those organ which stand in closest touch with the Wilhelmstrasses, it may be assumed that the Emperor's advisers were not acquainted at the time with the nature of the conversation which passed between his Majesty and his English friend, of even of its occurrence. Meanwhile, the Press in reproducing the comment of the London newspapers, note in regretful tones that the interview has entirely failed in its effect.

BOER WAR CONTROVERSY.

The "Petit Parisien" says that the French Government never dream of inducing Europe "to employ a comminatory procedure" towards England. It will briefly mention a few facts, "which are in themselves sufficiently eloquent."

In the spring of 1894 England and the Congo Free State signed a treaty which seemed prejudicial to French and German interests alike. The Berlin Cabinet proposed common diplomatic action to us, but three weeks afterwards it treated separately with the London Cabinet. On Jan. 1, 1896, at the moment when Dr. Jameison, made his historic raid on the territory of the Transvaal, Baron von Marschall, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and new Ambassador at Constantinople, suggested to M. Herbette, our representative at Berlin, concerted action in London. Herbette, being aware that the Imperial diplomacy intended to keep the Egyptian question always open so as to foster Franco-British antagonism, asked him if this concerted step would also have for its object the raising of the question of the occupation of the Nile Valley. The negotiations fell through.

In November, 1899, at the height of the Anglo-Boer War, M. Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed to M. Delcasse in Paris a joint intervention in London. It was a question of giving friendly advice, nothing more. M. Delcasse observed that, as Germany was then in sympathetic relations with the United Kingdom, it was expedient to assure her co-operation in order that there should be no doubt as to the very courteous nature of the step. In March, 1900, M. Muravieff returned to the charge. The reply made in Paris to him was that, as we had intervened as conciliators between Spain and America, we should willingly accept an equivalent role with Great Britain, but that once more the support of Germany seemed indispensable. Muravieff acquainted the Berlin Cabinet through the Ambassador, M. von Osten-Sacken. Germany answered that she would not withhold her action if the European "status quo," meaning the perpetuity of the Treaty of Frankfort, was guaranteed to her.

After reproducing the salient features of the interview, the "Figaro" remarks:

In the proceeding declarations which we give "a titre de document," there is no question of the famous telegram to President Kruger, a telegram which was not devoid of importance. As for the rest, there is certainly some confusion in the mind of the interviewer of the German Emperor. William II. is made to say that on the occasion of the Boer war France thought of "humiliating England to the dust." The Imperial declarations have certainly been ill-understood. Never did France entertain such plans, Never did she take the initiative in a step to crush England in favour of the Boers. Suggestions indeed, came to us. It seems quite clear to-day that we did well in not following them.

The "Petite Republique," a Socialist organ, comes out, like the "Petit Parisien," with an elaborate version, which differs from that given by its radical contemporary. It says:

At the time of the Transvaal war it was not Germany who heard proposals for Franco-Russian intervention. Contrary to the Emperor's statement, it was she who made them, and this we can affirm without fear of contradiction. She it was who proposed the triple intervention, and who therefore contemplated the ruin of Britain. The proposal from Berlin was heard in Paris. It was discussed, but on the very first conditions laid down by the Wilhelmstrasse the entente vanished, and the "pourparlers" were broken right off. Germany had laid down as the first condition of the alliance the acknowledgment and the maintenance of the territorial "status quo" in Europe. This meant asking for a fresh continuation of the Treaty of Frankfort, the admission of the definitive loss of Alsace-Lorraine. In vain was it observed in Paris that the territorial "status quo" in Europe was in no way threatened by England, and that colonial questions were the sole object of the projected entente, so that it should be kept exclusively on colonial ground, really African, and that everything concerning Europe should be left alone. Germany adhered to her demands, and thus it was that the triple entente, which had been the great idea of M Hanotaux's Ministry fell definitively through under M. Delcasse, without his having display the least "parti pris." A double European support would, on the contrary, have been welcome to France's policy, which had just sustained the check at Fashoda.

Yet another version is given this morning in the "Echo de Paris" by M. Andre Mevil, and it tallies rather with that of the "Petit Parisien," with the addition of the more precise particulars. This is his narrative:

At the end of October, 1899, Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, came to Paris, saw M. Delcasse, and was of opinion that France, Russia, and Germany should use their good offices for the termination of the Anglo-Boer War. M. Delcasse approved of the idea. Count Muravieff left Paris on Nov. 7. On the 8th the interview between William II. and the Tsar took place at Potsdam. On that occasion Count Muravieff felt the ground, but such was the German attitude that he returned to St. Petersburg without having carried out his plan.

Some time afterwards William II, confided to the Russain Ambassador at Berlin his opinion that England's policy of encroachment was a source of danger. Encouraged by these words, Count von Osten-Sacken insinuated that mediation was desirable. But the Emperor pretened not to understand.

About the end of February, 1900, the Muravieff project assumed a tangible shape. The Russian Ambassador in Paris called on M. Delcasse, and said that his Government considered that the hour had come for positive intervention, and that Germany must be got to pronounce herself. M. Delcasse approved. On Feb. 28, 1900, Count von Osten-Sacken accomplished his mission to William II. Some days later the Emperor "caused it to be known at St. Petersburg that intervention by the three Powers with England seemed to him to be a serious act, a long business (une œuvre de longue haleine) (these words are authentic), and that consequently he made it a condition that Germany, Russia, and France should pledge themselves before hand to a guarantee of the integrity of their territory. France understood.

M. Andre Mevil adds:

Our diplomatic archives contain many traces of this admirable duplicity. Among others he once assured our Ambassador of his good will, and swore to him that peace had never been more solid; and yet on the same day and almost at the same hour they were being asked at St. Petersburg on what terms Russia would consent to remain neutral in the event of war on the Rhine.

FOREIGN CRITICISM.

It is long since telegrams have come to Germany from England of so voluminous a character as those communicating the remarks of the Emperor William reported in the "Daily Telegraph." They occupy the place of honour in practically the entire German Press, and have completely displaced the Balkan question and Prince Henry's ascent in the Zeppelin airship as the topic of the day. Their effect can be best measured by the incredulity of the remarks of newspapers that represent those parties, cliques, and coteries for whose ideas and ambitions his Majesty has in some quarters been held responsible. But the editor of one of these organs took the elementary precaution of sending down to the Foreign Office, where his emissary was informed that:

"The text of the Imperial words given by the "Daily Telegraph" was practically correct, and that the conversation took place on the occasion of the last presence of the Emperor in England."

If other hasty and less cautious sceptics had had a little more patience they would have been spared self-stultification by this evening's "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." For the organ of the Government prints a lengthy exract from the communication and pronounces upon it an effective if cacit commentary by printing the more emphatic passages in displayed type. Needless to say, nothing is ever allowed to appear about the Emperor in those sacred sheets unless its authenticity has been placed absolutely beyond all shadow of doubt.

So for the papers, always more reserved in their judgments than their British songeners, have not yet expressed more of an opinion on the monarch's remarks than a few exclamatory or unbelieving sentences at the close of their despatches. Some of these, and especially of the latter, are both interesting and instructive. For instance, the naval Chauvinistic "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," says:

We have reproduced this announcement because the "Daily Telegraph" is one of the most serious of the English papers. We are compelled, however, from every conceivable point of view to pronounce the conversation not so much a misunderstanding as an invention.

Then, again, the organ of the Agrarians, the most active and vigorous section of dominant Conservatives, which never loses an opportunity for a jibe at anything British, observes in its characteristic manner, after the implied hope that the news will have a disturbing effect an the triple entente:

But we must first wait and see whether these utterances are genuine are apocryphal, or, perhaps invented. Many passages throw a strong doubt on their authenticity, and, at any rate, much has been wrongly understood or wrongly repeated. The suggestion at the close, which will probably be of the greatest interest in England, that in future the German and English Fleets might possibly even be found in the same line, may conceivably have been spoken by the German Emperor. But the idea would be more appropriate to an Englishman, though certainly only to one of far sight.

The "churchy" Conservative "Reichsbote," which is understood to be the favourite reading of the Empress, but has not recently been distinguished by particular acumen in its judgments on foreign politics, says:

After past experiences it is unfortunately impossible to believe that such statements with regard to Germany's love of peace will effect anything, for the English do not doubt this love of peace. But they see Germany's expansion and fear her competition, and for that reason demand that we should suspend our expansion. Even a suspension of our shipbuilding would not of itself satisfy them so long as the expansion of German industry and commerce continues.

Now that the authenticity of the Imperial utterances has received the official stamp, the Chauvinists will find it necessary to change their tune.

TEXT SENT TO THE KAISER.

Reuter's despatches reproducing the interview with the Emperor William, published by the "Daily Telegraph," have been forwarded to the Emperor, who is staying at Schloss Stolberg, at Wernigerode, as the guest of the President of the Reichstag, Count zu Stolberg-Werdigerode.

The Foreign Office states that it is known that his Majesty had such an interview with an English gentleman, but, is unable to confirm the details of the conversation until the English text of the interview has been laid before his Majesty and the Imperial reply has been received.

As a whole, however, the interview is regarded in official circles as substantially correct. It is declared to be an historical fact that, during the Boer war, the French and Russian Governments made suggestions to the German Government, which, if accepted would have led to complications with Great Britain. It is declared, however, that the mention of the incident at this juncture is in no wise intended to affect the relations since established between Great Britain and France.

The interview was disseminated by the semi-official news agency too late for comment by the evening newspapers, but it is already evident what a sensational effect the Imperial remarks have produced here. The Emperor's predilection for England and things English has long been a sore point with the Chauvinist Anglo-phobe elements here, for whom the account of the war plan drafted by the Emperor for the British Army will not be pleasant reading. But at the same time, in view of the repeated assertions by the Imperial Chancellor, and by leading Germans of all classes in the Reichstag and at festivities connected with the efforts for the amelioration of Anglo-German relations, that the vast majority of the German people were filled with sentiments of good-will and friendliness towards England, the statement attributed to the Emperor, that he finds himself with his cordial feelings towards England in a minority as regards the German nation, will be calculated to produce much the same bitterness as was caused by the Imperial condemnation of pessimists some years ago.

In diplomatic circles to is felt that the Cabinet is placed in an awkward position by his Majesty's references to the alleged Franco-Russian intervention at the time of the Boer war, as this has always been a subject of controversy, and it is feared that Dementis will be issued in Paris and St. Petersburg regarding the role ascribed by his Majesty to the French and Russian Governments.

FRANCE AND THE BOER WAR.

The remarkable revelations attributed to the German Emperor and widely reprodnced in Paris, are exciting keen attention in France, and are likely to provoke considerable controversy. It is not considered in the best-informed quarter that these declarations, having regard to their tone and the form in which they were made, are best calculated to produce the effect obviously aimed at by their publication.

So far as France is concerned, certain of the statements which the Emperor is represented as having made, appear open to challenge. An eminent authority with whom Reuter's representative discussed these disclosures to-day, stated that on two important points they were not in strict accord with historical fact.

The proposed intervention of France, Russia, and Germany to stop the Boer war fell through not on account of any opposition on the part of Germany, but because France refused to subscribe to the essential condition stipulated by that Power, namely, that the "status quo" of the three Powers concerned in Europe should be guaranteed by a fresh ratification of the Treaty of Frankfort. This of course, meant the final abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine, a suggestion to which France had never for one moment listened. Thus, Reuter's informant said, it was really the Treaty of Frankfort, which had always been a stumbling block in the way of arriving at an entente with Germany, that was the insuperable obstacle to European intervention in South Africa.

Again, in reference to Morocco, the Emperor, as reported, is stated to be in error when he justifies Dr. Vassel's return to Fez, by the statement that the French Consular Agent had already arrived there some days previously. As a matter of fact, official information here shows that this was not the case, the only person in charge of the post-office and French archives at that time being an Algerian, who had no Consular status, and could not hold any diplomatic or other official communication with Muley Hafid.

The other points raised are rather of an academic interest here, but they none the less excite speculation. One on which some curiosity is expressed, is what Lord Roberts and the distinguished Generals who formed his Staff will have to say in answer to the implication that it was a plan of campaign prepared by the Emperor which saved the British situation in South Africa.

The "Temps" and the "Journal des Debats" to night print the interview, but make no comment.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, (PARIS, Oct. 31.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King concluded his visit to West Dean Park on Monday and returned to Buckingham Palace, whence he went on Tuesday to Newmarket for the races.

An Amalgamation of engineering works on the North-East Coast is foreshadowed.

Art.—The Royal Society of British Artists has opened its exhibition—The discoveries of ancient Spartan art made by the British School at Athens were described at a meeting over which Lord Cromer presided on Tuesday.

Education.—The Master of the Rolls spoke at the opening of new school buildings at Norwich.—Baron Pierre de Coubertin has been giving a Frenchman's views on English public schools.

Fire.—A fire in the Southport "Zoo" destroyed 28 animals.

Labour.—A National Free Labour Congress held in London has declared that it has no confidence in the Arbitration Courts proposed by the Board of Trade.

Law.—The Court of Appeal, reversing Mr. Justice Darling's decision, has given judgment against the "Daily Chronicle" in Mangena's libel suit.—In the High Court, Messrs. E. Cook and Sons (Limited), Soapmakers, have obtained judgment for £23,000 damages against the "Daily Mail" and "Evening News."—The Admiralty Division has awarded £7,500 to the "Sidra" for salvage services rendered to the French steamship "Breiz Huel" in the Atlantic.—At Bow-street, on Saturday, Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond were convicted of endangering the peace by inciting the public to "rush" the House of Commons. The Magistrate ordered them to be bound over to keep the peace. They refused and were taken to Holloway Gaol.—Most of the women charged with obstructing the police at Westminster, on October 13, have also chosen imprisonment.—Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., for advising his hearers to "rush the bakers' shops," was bound over to be of good behaviour for 12 months.—A. S. Gray, leader of the "Hunger Marchers," is charged with having led a disorderly crowd to the British Museum and Hyde Park.—The lessees of the Camden Theatre have been fined for giving, without a licence from the County Council, a bioscope entertainment accompanied by music.—It has been decided in Kent that, when a serious crime is committed arrangements shall be made with Major Richardson for the use of his bloodhounds.—Jewelry worth over £5,000 has been taken by burglars from Debenham and Freebody's strong room.

London.—The County Council on Tuesday resolved to seek power next year for new tramways, etc., to cost nearly a million.

Lord Lansdowne opened an exhibition of Mahomedan Art at the Whitechapel Art Gallery last week.—The United States Ambassador unveiled at Bath last week a memorial tablet on a house where Edmund Burk lived.

Music.—The Norwich festival opened on Wednesday.

Naval and Military.—Sir Ian Hamilton on Monday unveiled the war memorial in Manchester.—Additional wages grants of £40,000 and £2,500 have been made to the Portsmouth and Sheerness Dockyards.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 22nd, the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee, considerably modified. On the 27th, a Bill to extend facilities for getting food in public houses was discussed, but not pressed to a division. On the 28th the Children Bill had its second reading.—In the House of Commons, on the 2nd, Clause 9 of the Licensing Bill, which gives local option to Wales, was passed. The Compensation Clauses were carried on the 27th. On the 26th, a resolution approving of the Government's proposals for the relief of the unemployed was adopted. On the 28th the Licensing Bill debate was disturbed by a disgraceful scene in the Ladies' Gallery.

Sport.—In the Olympic Games, Australia beat the United Kingdom at Rugby Football, and the United Kingdom beat Denmark at the Association game. All the boxing matches were won by England. Canada beat England at lacrosse by 14 to 10.—On the Gatwick golf links, H. Vardon beat J. H. Taylor in two matches.—At Newmarket on Wednesday the Cambridgeshire was won by an outsider, which started with odds of 50 to one against him.

Sir Theodore Martin has made an interesting statement of his views on modern English life.

Theatres.—"The Belle of Brittany," a musical comedy, has appeared at the Queen's Theatre; "The Burglar Who Failed," a one act comedy, at the Criterion; and "Mrs. Bailey's Debts," at the Garrick.

The Franco-British Exhibition, which closes to-morrow, is being very largely attended.

The Prime Minister, when opening a church bazaar at Islington on Wednesday, was persistently interrupted by women suffragists.

The Unemployed.—Mr. Burns, speaking on Saturday, at the cutting of the first sod of a new reservoir for London, said that relief works as a remedy were worse than the disease.—Speeches inciting the unemployed to crime continue to be delivered.

Universites.—Lord Curzon, denying a statement that he is opposed to higher education for women, says he is going to propose that degrees at Oxford shall be open to women on the same basis as to men.—Mr. G. Wyndham and Lord Curzon have been elected to the Lord Rectorships of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities.

Wills.—Mr. M. Barron's estate is valued at £201,854; Colonel G. M'Calla, at £423,000; Sir Edward Hamilton's, at £14,656; Mr. W. Trotter's, at £206,308; and Colonel J. Lawrence's at £113,769. Mr. T. White has left about £20,000 to the Bible Society, and Mr. J. Briscoe leaves £67,000 to the Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital, Oxford. Sir G. Livesey has left stock valued at £20,000 for old and disabled employees of the South Metropolitan and South Suburban Gas Companies.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday the Premier proposed an amendment of the Constitution empowering the Commonwealth Parliament to secure fair conditions to wage-earners in industries protected by the tariff.

Canada.—The Liberals have again won the federal elections. Sir W. Laurier's majority being only reduced from 66 to 50. In Ontario and Quebec the position is unchanged; while the Government has lost in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and gained in New Brunswick. All the Ministers have been elected. Both Sir W. Laurier and Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, have been returned for two constituencies. Accusations of "graft" were freely made by the Opposition.—Speaking in Toronto last week, Lord Northcliffe urged Canadians not to frighten away British workmen.

New Zealand.—The United States will reciprocate the Dominion's establishment of penny postage.

South Africa.—The cruiser squadron left Durban on Monday, after a most successful visit.—The Closer Union Conference is believed to be making smooth progress.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt on his 50th birthday received a congratulatory telegram from King Edward.

The Presidential Campaign seems to have descended into a physical endurance test. Mr. Bryan appears to hold out best. A recent estimate is that Mr. Taft will have 295 votes and Mr. Bryan 188 in the electoral college, and that in Congress the Republicans will have majorities of 22 in the Senate and 37 in the House. Mr. Hearst has got possession of certain private letters which he publishes apparently to show connexion between the Standard Oil Company and three officials, now Judges in Pennsylvania.

Automobilism—The Vanderbilt Cup has been won by an American car with an average speed of 64 miles an hour.

New York State.—Mr. Hughes's prospects of re-election to the Governorship are improving.

FOREIGN.

Egypt.—Sir J. Eldon Gorst, the British representative, is reported as contradicting reports that Great Britain would shortly proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, or was considering the question of annexation.

France.—In the Chamber on Monday, the Government were defeated on a motion to reduce the salaries of departmental treasurers.

Germany.—The Emperor has made a remarkable statement on his friendship for our country.—The marriage of Prince Augustus William with Princess Alexandra Victoria, niece of the German Empress, took place on the 22nd.—Prince Henry of Prussia took a trip in Count Zeppelin's new airship on Tuesday.

Japan.—The American battleships sailed on Sunday from Yokohama for the Philippines.

Persia.—Russia is said to be moving troops into Persia to restore order.

Russia.—The Duma has reassembled.—An excellent start has been made with the organization of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce.—M. Tchaykovsky has been released on bail.

Spain.—The King and Queen prolonged their stay in Barcelona, having been very well received.

Switzerland.—The National Council elections have again given the Radicals an enormous majority.

The Crisis in the Near East.—Turkey has declined the overtures of Austria to negotiate independently of a Conference. In London it is officially denied that this is due to British influence.—Germany has accepted the London and Paris Conference programme with certain reservations.—Bulgaria has been asked by the British, French, and Russian Governments to abstain from military mobilization and to arrange terms of compensation to Turkey.—The Turkish Government is willing to recognize Bulgaria's independence. It is said that Turkey would demand, as compensation for the Eastern Rumelian tribute, the transfer of nine millions of her debt to Bulgaria.—The Servian Crown Prince and the President of the Montenegrin Upper Chamber have arrived in Russia, where all political parties agree that it would be humiliating to go to a Conference to endorse an act of spoliation against kindred Slavs.—The Servian Foreign Minister arrived in London on Tuesday.—Austria has evacuated the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.—The four protecting Powers announce that they will give the Cretan question benevolent consideration, and will treat with Turkey, if order is maintained.

Venezuela.—The British schooner "Lady Kensington, bound for Trinidad, has been seized by Venezuelan officers, and her passengers and crew put in prison.

Obituary.—Sir C. Kennedy, Vice-Admiral C. H. Simpson, Prof. Lewis Campbell, Captain A. J. M. Jephson, Mr. H. Chapman, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Prebendary Yate, and Cardinal Mathieu.—"Times."

AEROPLANE EXCURSION.

Mr. Farman's Flight from one Town to Another.

Rheims, Oct. 30.

For the first time in the history of aviation, an aeroplane accomplished a flight of 17 miles between two towns, to-day, when Mr. Henry Farman, showing rare courage and energy, flew from the military camp of Chalons to a point just outside Rheims, the champagne capital.

In his flight Mr. Farman soared over railway lines, canals and rivers, houses and chimney stacks, arousing the admiration and wonderment of the inhabitants of the three intermediate villages of Mourmelon-le-Petit, Livry, and Septsaul. Sometimes he attained a height of 70 feet, at others he rose to an altitude of 150 feet, and when he finally descended at Rheims, it was only because night had fallen, and he did not care to risk the journey over the city in the dark.

A correspondent writes:—Mr Farman left Chalons Camp at ten minutes to four and immediately his machine rose seventy feet high. He passed directly over my head, and I watched him breathlessly as he swept over the plains and pine trees, and made for the hills beyond. As he gradually receded from my sight, the aeroplane became smaller, and smallar, until at last, as he disappeared over the horizon, the machine seemed no bigger than a crow. The aeroplanist was favoured with ideal weather for his magnificent triumph. There was a complete absence of wind, and the greater part of the journey from Chalons to Rheims was accomplished at an average speed of 46 miles an hour. The motor worked with perfect regularity, and the aeroplane proved remarkably steady.

As the aeroplane passed swiftly over the country, peasants in the villages ran out of doors shouting their admiration for the daring aviator, while the toilers in the fields ceased work and stood gazing upward in dumb wonderment. When he arrived outside Rheims, Mr. Farman brought the aeroplane gracefully to earth on the military manœuvring ground, which his keen eye had detected as the most suitable place for landing. He had been altogether twenty minutes in the air, and when he stepped clear of the aeroplane he was the object of a tumultuous ovation on the part of the soldiers and crowd such as is given to few men to enjoy.

During his flight, Mr. Farman noticed that certain parts of the machine required tuning up, so he decided to take the aeroplane to pieces and send it back to Chalons to-morrow."

FROM the 31st October to the 6th instant, 1 European, 19 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 383 Hindus, and 53 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 473. The death-rate was 48·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 24, fevers 146, bowel complaints 63, and other causes 240.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

SIR CHARLES KENNEDY.

I regret to announce the death of Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., which occurred in Devonshire on the 25th instant. He was an old and intimate friend of Sir George Birdwood, who, in response to a request I ventured to make, has kindly sent me the following very interesting communication:—

"I do not feel quite equal to writing an appreciation of the late Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy so soon after his death, for it very closely affects me. I have known him all his service in the Foreign Office, and during the last twenty years I have seen a great deal of him, and we have always been associated together in connection with various international Exhibitions, and in the work of the Society of Arts. Another tie between us was that he too was a member of a prominent Anglo-Indian family, of whom two in the passing generations were well known in the Presidency of Bombay, one of them being his first cousin the late General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy of the Honourable East India Company's Engineers on the Bombay Establishment. In latter years I have regularly lunched with him when up in town, and I have been in close correspondence with him all through the long illness to which he succumbed only on Sunday at his residence at Exmouth in the 77th year of his age. At the same time that I have been watching, so to say, at his bed side, two other friends of mine of over 35 years' standing have been lying bed-ridden for months; and Sir Charles Kennedy now at last passing away, I feel for the time as if the solid ground on which I am left standing was at last sinking under my own feet. Sir Charles was a very rare and perfect personality. He was a man of large and acute understanding; great and ready knowledge of his professional work, and wide knowledge of the world he lived in; a man also of wide learning and sound scholarship, and with the command of a facile, and, if necessary, a biting pen. Being also at once most patient and tactful, and resolute of character, and prompt and persistent in action, he was a model official, who from the first, was by the moral and intellectual qualities of his well-balanced nature, assured of, in due course, rising to the highest posts of responsibility, emolument and influence open to him in the Foreign Office. But he was much more than an English public servant of the type that makes the *personnel* of our public offices the admiration of every Chancellery of Europe. He was endowed with the purest and sweetest disposition: he never indeed shrank from doing his duty by a delinquent, but the chastisement was so administered that while the justice of it was felt, the humiliation of it was always scrupulously masked. His deep and lofty considerateness towards his colleagues in whatever work he was engaged was shown with particular effect in his loyalty not only to those under whom he served, and with whom he served on equal terms, but towards those who served under him, and whose interest he laid himself out to promote with the dutiful and earnest solicitude of a father. Withal he was a finished gentleman, the gentleman not only of good education, but of culture inherited from father to son from the time that Scotland emerges into authentic history. He thus never failed to feel, and act as an Englishman should, however trivial, or however grave might be the incident with which he had to

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Extraordinary Scenes in the House of Commons.

WOMEN CHAINED TO THE "GRILLE."

In its long history the House of Commons can offer no parallel to the "scene" which on Oct. 28 interrupted the peaceful proceedings which mark the progress of the Licensing Bill through Committee.

About half-past eight Mr. Remnant, the Unionist member for Holborn, was calmly addressing to a thin and listless assembly arguments on the position of the Licensing Commission and its attitude in relation to the assessment of compensation. Suddenly there was a shrill cry from the Ladies' Gallery, "Women of England demand the vote!" and simultaneously there was hung forth through a convenient chink in the "grille" a banner which bore the device "The Women's Freedom League demands votes for women this session.' Mr. James Caldwell, who was acting as Chairman of Committees, called for "Order, order," while Mr. Remnant went on addressing his observations to the Treasury Bench. The original interrupter, who is understood to have been a Miss Muriel Mathars, tried her voice in contest with Mr. Remnant's. "The women of England," the lady was heard to say, "demand the vote. We have waited too long already. We are tired of listening behind this insulting grille. Give us our right to vote. We protest against the inaction of the Government. Stop talking about the Licensing Bill and listen to the women." Other ladies in the gallery joined in the cry: "Votes for women; give us justice!"

The ordinary male attendant of the Ladies' Gallery rushed forward. Other male reinforcements, were speedily on the scene, when, to their consternation, they found that Miss Mathers and another lady—Miss Helen Fox—had succeeded in securely fastening themselves with chains to two separate sections of the "grille" at either end of the gallery. Each lady had a girdle round her waist; attached to it was a chain, which was passed through the iron trellis work, and the whole was fastened by a padlock, which bound the chain securely, the key of the lock being absent.

It was in vain that the attendants expostulated with the ladies. They continued to shout with all their might. In sheer desperation the guardians of law and order had to wrench the panels of the grille from their sockets and bodily convey ladies, grille chains, and all out of the gallery. Miss Mathers was the first to go. Miss Fox remained, and all the time that the perspiring attendants were endeavouring to release her from her bonds she went on addressing the House. "Let justice be done, to us," she cried. "We demand the right to vote." Mr. Remnant raised his voice, but the screams of the women drowned it, and the words "Cowards" and "Bullies" were hissed out with vehemence, as the ladies were finally removed, and the gallery itself was cleared and closed for the night.

The two ladies were escorted to No. 15 Committee Room that they might be freed from their fetters and that the iron trellis work might be restored to the rightful ownership of the First Commissioner of Works. In the case of one of them the operation was accomplished without difficulty; but the chains had been so securely rivated on herself by the other lady that the services of a skilled workman had to be called in before she could regain her freedom. The chains with which she was riveted had to be severed with a file.

Inspector Scantlebury saw the ladies off the premises; but evidently their particular demonstration, though the most dramatic, was but a segment of a concerted plan which had apparently been devised with equal boldness and secrecy. Simultaneously with the ejection of the ladies and the closing of the gallery an attempt was made to get up a disorderly demonstration on the steps leading to St. Stephen's Hall. Several ladies who pretended that they had appointments to see members of Parliament, raised a simultaneous shout of "Votes for Women!" and attempted to force their way towards the central Lobby. They were, however, promptly removed by the police, and in the end fifteen persons were arrested.

Male sympathisers, too, for the first time, took a hand in a "Suffragette" disturbance in the House of Commons. Almost simultaneously with the clearance of the Ladies' Gallery a man rose from the Strangers' Gallery and flung a bundle of papers into the House. The bulk of them alighted in the Gallery which is occupied by Peers when they visit the House of Commons (for the moment it was untenanted), but a considerable proportion of the leaflets fluttered in a shower into the Chamber itself and descended on the floor. As he hurled his documents the man exclaimed: "I am here to demand justice for the women of England. You must give votes to the women!" In an instant the interrupter was pounced upon by the attendants, and with the assistance of several "strangers" was ejected from the building.

About twenty minutes later, when the House was proceeding to a division, a young man rose up in the Strangers' Gallery and repeated the antic of flinging papers on the floor of the House. Before he was seized and hustled out he found time to ejaculate "Why don't you do justice to the women and the unemployed!" As he was being rushed up the gangway to the exit he shouted at the top of his voice: "Justice to women and the unemployed! Votes for women!"

THE HOUSE AND DISORDER.

The orders of the day having been disposed of Mr. Asquith, rising in a full House amid cheers, said: Mr. Speaker,—In view of the disorderly and discreditable proceedings which occurred to-night in the galleries to which strangers of both sexes are ordinarily admitted, I have, as the leader of the House, to ask you whether, in your opinion, any steps can or ought to be taken to maintain the dignity and order of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour (who was also cheered on rising): Mr. Speaker,—Though I have not the same responsibility for the order of the House as the right hon. gentleman, I desire to associate myself, if I may, with what the right hon. gentleman has said. (Cheers.)

The Speaker: In reply to the right hon. gentleman I have to say that in consequence of what has occurred, in consequence of the decencies having been violated (cheers), and the privileges granted by this House grossly abused (cheers)—not for the first time—I have felt it to be my duty most reluctantly to order that for a time the Strangers' and the Ladies' Galleries shall be closed. (Loud cheers.)

The order of the Speaker applies to all the galleries of the House of Commons, except the Peers' Gallery, the front row reserved for ambassadors or distinguished strangers, and the Press Gallery.

A PRE-ARRANGED PROGRAMME.

Mrs. Howe Martyn, the secretary of the Women's Freedom League, stated that everything had taken place in accordance with a pre-arranged programme. "I do rejoice," she said, "that we have pulled down the grille. We have wanted to do it for a long time."

Miss Nellie Fox was very much elated at the success (?) of her attempt, and she gave a Press representative an account of her doings.

"We went to the gallery wearing long cloaks. The steel chains we wore round our waists were padded with thick cotton, with Yale locks at the end. At 8-15 Miss Matters was moved to the back row, and I was afraid they would move me, so I slipped my chain round the grille under my cloak. We had some other sympathisers with us in the gallery. When 8-30 arrived, Miss Matters jumped up and ran to the front of the gallery. She passed the chain round the grille, and then we began to address the House. Miss Tillard slipped a proclamation, which she carried rolled up under her cloak through the bottom of the grille, and there it hung by a string, so that all the members could see it. Then, of course, the attendants came in, and tried to move us. They could not do so, and at last four huge policemen were fetched in, and they wrenched the grille away bodily. As we were chained to it, they had to move us as well. So, carrying a bit of the grille like a train, we were taken to a committee-room. There workmen were fetched and our chains were filed away. In the meantime our friends in the gallery were being turned out. They did not, as you may imagine, hurry themselves. Dr. Helen Bourchier made herself useful. She is of ample proportions. One of the attendants got entangled in her frills, and he was some time before he could extricate himself. While this was going on we were addressing the House—that is, when the attendants had not got their hands over our mouths. It was splendid. They had to listen to us."

AN M. P.'s EXPLANATION.

Mr. Stephen Collins, M. P., has stated that before taking the women who applied to him into the Ladies' Gallery, he expressly warned them as to their conduct. He told them it had been found necessary to be cautious as to the admission of ladies, and that he hoped they would excuse him in asking for their assurance that they would behave themselves and that they contemplated no mischief. They at once replied with a laugh that of course they would behave themselves, and upon this assurance they were admitted.

PROCEEDINGS AT BOW STREET.

At Bow Street Police Court on Oct. 24, the hearing of the charge against Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond of endangering the peace by issuing a handbill inciting the public to "rush" the House of Commons was resumed. The magistrate at the outset intimated that he could not listen to a simple repetition of the same class of evidence as had been given at the last hearing, but was quite willing to hear evidence of a different nature if it were relevant to the case.

After Mr. J. Murray, M. P., and Miss Murphy had given evidence, the magistrate desired to hear more witnesses of the same kind, and each of the defendants addressed the Court on her own behalf.

In the course of a speech lasting nearly two hours, Miss Pankhurst said that these proceedings had been taken out of malice and for vexation, as was proved by the attitude of the authorities, towards them throughout the three years that its agitation had been in progress. In the course of her present proceedings it was sworn that Mr. Hose Smith, one of the London magistrates, had allowed himself to be coerced by the Government in regard to the sentence which he passed upon one of the suffragists. This policy of the Government of weighting the scales of justice against them was of interest not only to themselves, but to the whole community and she was sure that if they had not unearthed this very serious scandal the process of corruption would have gone on until it would have become impossible for those charged with political offences to get a fair trial. After further remarks about the administration of justice in police-cases, Miss Pankhurst said that an appropriate motto to place over the Court door would be "Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

Mrs. Pankhurst said that they had been unmanly, and they had tried to use feminine influence, but they had been met with insult and abuse and been treated with contempt. She believed that Mr. Thorne, M. P., was right in saying that it was only because of the observations made in that Court that he was prosecuted, because there were others who at the same meeting made speeches more violent than he, and they had not been prosecuted at all. She had already spent five weeks in Holloway Gaol, and she assured the magistrate, with as much sense of responsibility as if she were speaking on oath, that there were women in that prison who had broken no law but who had gone there because they had not been in a position to defend themselves. They were not adopting these methods because they enjoyed this sort of thing. They were driven to it: they were reckless and they were determined to go on with this agitation, cost what it might. If they went to prison they would come out strengthened in their determination to fight for this political justice.

Mrs. Drummond mentioned that they had left everything in working order, and while they were in prison their plan of campaign would be carried on by others exactly as they had left it.

Mr. Muskett said that in connection with this agitation Mrs. Drummond was fined 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment in 1906, and on Jan. 17 last she went to prison for three weeks in default of finding sureties. Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced in February last to six weeks' imprisonment as an alternative to finding sureties, and in February 1907 Miss Pankhurst was fined 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment.

After reviewing the evidence, the magistrate said that it was not for him to discuss political matters; he was simply there for the purpose of carrying out the law in order to preserve the peace and well behaviour of the inhabitants of the metropolis. In consequence of the publication of the circular in question between 5,000 and 6,000 policemen had to be placed on special duty. There were ten persons taken to hospital, seven policemen were placed on the sick-list, thirty-seven persons were arrested, and forty people lost their watches or other property. A very serious breach of the peace was thus created. He ordered Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Pankhurst to be bound over in their own recognisances of £100 each and to find two sureties in £50. each to keep the peace for twelve months, or to undergo three months' imprisonment. Miss Pankhurst was required to find two sureties in half those amounts with the alternative of ten weeks' imprisonment.

The magistrate refused an application by Miss Pankhurst to state a case upon a point of law as to the construction of the leaflet in question.

Miss Pankhurst asked the magistrate to suspend judgment pending an application to the superior Court by writ of "certiorari."

Mr. Muskett pointed out that a rule "nisi" had to be obtained first.

The magistrate said that the application must be made in the ordinary way.

As the defendants were about to leave the dock a cheer was raised in the crowded Court. Hysterical shouting and the waving of handkerchiefs continued for some time before order could be restored. In the midst of the uproar Mrs. Pankhurst shouted, "I congratulate the Government on having another servant who does what he is told to do."

A large crowd of people assembled outside the Court to witness the departure of the defendants for Holloway. Many of their supporters followed behind the prison van in motor cabs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WORLD'S UNREST.

Problems and Dangers.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

INTRIGUE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A man of moods like the German Emperor may well be affected by the aspect of affairs, not only in Europe, but in Asia. Everywhere clouds obscure the horizon writes the "Daily Mail"—some charged with lightning, others no bigger than a man's hand, yet capable of infinite expansion.

India is in the throes of an agitation that presages an imminent change in the administation of the Dependency. Persia is struggling toward a Constitution which the Shah withholds at the instigation of the Reactionary Party, who seem determined to die in the last ditch behind the Palace walls in Teheran. Their hopes travel beyond the farcical conflict in Tabriz to the capitals of Europe.

London has lately received delegates from the defunct Parliament, whose mission appears to be to create mischief between Russia and Great Britain by casting suspicion on the good faith and intentions of the Russians in Persia.

A similar mission has arrived in St. Petersburg, and is performing the same play with a change of villains—Great Britain in this case being the culprit and Russia the innocent. These Oriental methods will cause no surprise, and, happily in the circumstances, must fail in their object, despite the assistance of a powerful third party, whose activity in Persia is of recent growth.

Turkey, though Europe seems unconscious of the fact, is engaged in a General Election, and hopes to have a Parliament before the end of next month. It is characteristic of the Turk that he should say little about what he is doing, and should lead strangers to imagine that he is occupied only with the Balkans and the fate of the Sultan. These are naturally topics of greater interest to Western people than the election of a member of Jerusalem or Jericho, and they have reached a stage when we may take a practical view of them. Both Turkey and Bulgaria have abandoned the game of bluff which has been played in the face of Europe, and have settled down to business.

It may be accepted as the truth that they have at last agreed upon a common basis, and that Bulgaria has consented to pay for her independence, as well as for her act of spoliation. Representatives of the two States will in a few days be deciding the amount of compensation that Turkey is to receive for the railway in dispute, and the capitalisation of the Eastern Rumelian tribute in exchange for the shadowy rights of suzerainty.

THE SULTAN'S DESTINY.

The destiny of the Sultan appears less certain. Rumour, which is never idle in the East, proclaims the existence of a plot to disperse the Albanian guard at Yildiz, and to replace Abdul Hamid. The Young Turks have shown so much prudence and moderation that one may dismiss the suspicion that they contemplate so dangerous a coup d'etat on the very eve of a Parliamentary Election. At the same time, it would be rash to dismiss the rumour as a mere invention of the enemy. It has been persistent ever since the proclamation of the Constitution, and is an obvious weapon that the Reactionaries would eagerly seize upon.

The law of Turkey insists on the succession of the eldest member of the Imperial family, and at the moment this happens to be Mehemmed Reshad, who for over a quarter of a century has been a prisoner in his own house, near Constantinople, and had just emerged into comparative freedom. Of his capacity to succeed so astute a Sovereign as Abdul Hamid little is known, though much is suspected. Moreover, he has a rival in the favourite son of the Sultan, and the rival speaks German, which some of the Reactionaries consider an indispensable qualification for rule in Turkey.

With Austria also the course through the Balkan trouble is not so clear, though it may be assumed that here too a way will be found. Meanwhile, Vienna withholds her consent to the Conference of the Powers, and Germany, pressed for an answer, refers Russia, France and Great Britain to "My friend and ally Austria."

In Russia, too a struggle is taking place that may complicate the issue of the Balkans. M. Isvolsky has returned to St. Petersburg to find his adversaries both strong and energetic. He is, in fact, engaged in a conflict that must either establish him firmly as director of Russia's foreign affairs, or send him forth into the world as an ambassador. And on his fate hangs not merely the Entente with France and Great Britain, the Conference of the Powers, but the defeat of the Reactionaries, who have at their back all the influence of German interests in the Muscovite Empire.

I wonder the German Emperor is perturbed, and looks to see who are friends and who may be foes.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., has put down the following question for Monday in the House of Commons: To ask the Secretary of State for War if a plan of campaign for ending the Boer War, upon which Lord Roberts practically acted, was received from the German Emperor, and, if so, whether he will lay the document upon the table of the House.

Mr. Lyles will, on the same day, ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there is any record in the Foreign Office of the communication made by the Emperor of Germany during the Boer War of the answer he had returned to the proposal made to him by the Governments of France and Russia to join with them in calling upon England to put an end to the war.

POLITICAL EFFECTS.

POSSIBILITY OF PRINCE BULOW'S RESIGNATION.

Berlin, Oct. 30.

The attitude of a large part of the German Press is now directed towards the effect of the Kaiser's revelations upon German politics. The question is freely asked whether the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow, who is reported to be angry at being kept in the dark by the Kaiser, will tender his resignation at the opening of the Reichstag.

The industrial organ, "Rheinisch West-aelische Zeitung" reminds readers of Prince Bulow's declaration to the Reichstag on December 13, 1900, that if the Kaiser ever took up any attitude not dictated by national interests he would forthwith resign.

The Kaiser's favourite paper the Conservative "Reichsbote," calls the interview the severest blow ever dealt to German foreign policy.

It is not considered that the arrival here of the German Ambassador to London must be awaited before a statement on behalf of the Kaiser—if, indeed, one is to be issued.

BLOW TO GERMAN TRADE.

Berlin, Oct. 30.

No unofficial action of the Emperor has ever before evoked such unanimous disapproval as the interview. The disapproval, it may be noted, is expressed in every class of the population except the military, who, whatever their views on the matter may be, are prohibited by etiquette from overtly discussing the acts of the Sovereign. Even in church circles, which are generally distinguished by the most implicit loyalty to the person of the monarch the publication of the interview is regarded as most unwise.

The "Taegliche Rundschau" notes that in diplomatic circles here people were speechless when the interview, which was at first looked upon as a hoax, was declared to be authentic. The manager of one of the greatest German commercial concerns said to a "Rundschau" representative: "We are all wringing our hands. The Emperor's remarks will have the worst possible result for us. What can one do when such disturbing factors have to be reckoned with? One loses all zeal for one's work.

"Our Eastern business as well as Germany's position in the East will suffer frightfully. With evidence like this interview the English will not have much difficulty in convincing the Turks that they cannot depend on us in anything. German trade will have to pay the piper."

Other business men, manufacturers, and company directors expressed similar views.

The "Cologne Gazette" is one of the few newspapers which defend the Emperor's action in making the statement published in the "Daily Telegraph." It believes that the Emperor's words can hardly fail of their object—to promote good relations with the British people.

THE KAISER'S INTERVIEWER.

According to an unconfirmed statement made by the Berlin "Zeitung am Mittag," the Kaiser's interviewer is Mr. Bashford, an English journalist, who is known to have access to high personages in the Prussian capital. Mr. Bashford, who left Berlin a few days ago for London, is said to be either the author of the article or the intermediary for its publication.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—
15TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—208—191—323.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—242,—176,—307.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
6-30 p. m.—Enthronement of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese Tuesday, 17th November, 1908.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—S. School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 189, 322, 190.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address. Hymns 478, 161.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymn.—511, 193, 543, 28, 29.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany,
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m. Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—24.
Hymn.—240, 234, 599.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—461, 193, 371.
Psalm—121.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Revd. J. D. McGregor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8 15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 26.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 23, 1903, Engineer-Lieut W. H. Roxburgh has been placed on the Retired List. Chief Artificer-Engineer C. A. Bush has been promoted to the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet. The undermentioned surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff surgeon in his Majesty's fleet, namely:—H. Hunt (May 25, 1905), W. P. Dyer, T. H. Vickers, R. R. Horley (Feb. 26).

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W. S. Watt, A. G. Stevens (Oct. 19). In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Sub-Lieut. T. M. Vincent has been placed on the Retired List Oct. 23.

Oct. 26.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of July 16, 1895, Lieut. M. Barne has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Oct. 23. The undermentioned Staff paymasters have been advanced to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet:—B. C. Allen Oct. 21. H. S. Hall Oct. 25. Clerk G. Campbell has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet Oct. 17.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut. J. C. Collie has been promoted to sub-lieutenant Oct. 23,

War Office, Oct. 27.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff in India:—Col temporary Brig.-Gen. F. Campbell, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a colonel on the Staff; Brevet Col. W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., to be an assistant adjutant-general June 20; To be assistant quartermaster-generals:—Brevet Col. J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O., R.A., July 3; Col. T. Jermyn, Indian Army July 6; Col. G. F. Leverson, from half-pay, to be a chief engineer, vice Col. J. W. Sill Oct. 17; Capt. F. A. Buzzard, R.A., to be Staff captain for artillery, vice Major A. W. Kay Oct. 8.

Establishments.

Queen Victoria School.—Capt. D. Mathers, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (from adjutant, 7th batt., the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt.), to be adjutant and quartermaster Oct. 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut, A.C.C. Stevens resigns his commission Oct. 28.

Infantry.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A.N. Lysaght, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay; Major T. E. Fowle to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. A.N. Lysaght; Capt. R.P. Stares to be major, vice T.E. Fowle; Lieut. H. Younghusband to be captain, in succession to Major R.P. Stares, who hold a Staff appointment Oct. 10.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's own Yorkshire Regt. Major H F Lea retires on retired pay: Capt. E G Sinclair-Maclagan, D S O, from the Border Regt, to be major, vice H F Lea Oct. 28.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col J S Brown, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major W E O'Leary to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col J S Brown Oct. 28.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—L Addams-Williams, M MacG Rattray, M B Oct. 28; Capt. D S Skelton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct. 14; Capt. J F C Mackenzie, M B, resigns his commission Oct 28.

Army Pay Department.

Major A. B. Morgan, Staff paymaster, to be lieutenant colonel Oct. 28.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned colonels, on vacating the appointment of Staff officer for Imperial Yeomanry, are placed on half-pay:—E. Hegan, C. B., J. E. Dewar (April 1). Col. H. B. Mortimer, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (Oct. 26). Brevet Col. A. N. Lysaght, half-pay, to be colonel (Oct. 10); Capt. C. M. Seriesntson half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut. R. T. T. Owen, half-pay, retires on retired pay Oct. 28.

Special Reserve.

Royal Field Artillery.

The Donegal The Prince of Wales's Royal Field Art.—Second Lieut. S. H. H. Thompson to be lieutenant Oct. 13.

The Wicklow Royal. Field Art.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H. F. B. de Caen, R. J. A. Betham Oct. 13.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt. H. V. J. McC. Neal, D. S. O. from the Unattached List, to be captain Aug. 9.

4th Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians, The undermentioned captains to be majors:—Honorary Major T. E. W. Willington, T. R. A. Stannus July 12, Second Lieut. G. V. W. Barnes to be lieutenant Act. 9.

Admiralty, 26th October,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March,—Engineer Lieutenant George Hillary Durston has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 27th October.

The following Engineer Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captains in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Daniel Griffin. Dated 5th August.
George William Barry. Dated 4th September.
John Robert James Pedrick. Dated 24th September.
William Milton. Dated 4th October.
Ernest Frank Ellis. Dated 19th October.

Admiralty, 28th October

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1901.—Fleet Surgeon Francis Austen Jeans has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. Dated 27th October.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Joseph Hugh Langdon Yorke. Dated 15th December, 1907. Philip Allan Heyder. Dated 15th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub Lieutenant. Walter Henry Hatcher to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

Admiralty, 29th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Orders in Council of 9th October 1903—Paymaster-in-Chief James Bramble has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 25 October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Thomas Free has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 28th October.

War Office, 30th October.

Territorial Force.

Yeomanry.

Hertfordshire: Lieutenant Stuart Colquhoun Grant, from the Royal Wiltshire (The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment) Yeomanry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 30th June.

West Kent (Queen's Own): Second Lieutenant (Honorary Captain in the Army) John Burnaby-Atkins resigns his commission, Dated 30th September.

Royal Horse Artillery.

Berkshire; Captain Hugh Ponsonby Burnyeat Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, to be Adjutant. Dated 21st October.

Highland Mounted Brigade Ammunition Column, Inverness-shire; Second Lieutenant David Fraster, from The Highland Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers), to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Royal Field Artillery.

5th County of London Battery, 12nd London Brigade: Edward James Fox to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st August.

12th County of London Battery, 5th London Brigade; Lieutenant Alfred George Scammell, from the 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, with precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April.

Kirkcudbrightshire Battery, 2nd Lowland Brigade; Lieutenant Willie George MacRobert, from the 1st Ayrshire and Galloway Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers), to be Lieutenant, with precedence as in the Volunteer Force. (To be supernumerary.) Dated 1st April.

1st South Midland Brigade; the undermentioned officers, from the 1st Gloucestershire (Gloucester and Somerset) Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers) are appointed to the brigade, with rank and precedence as in the Volunteer Force Dated 1st April

Surgeon-Captain Walter James Hill.
Surgeon-Captain James Richard Bibby, MB.

3rd Wessex Brigade; John Collins Cooper to be Second Lieutenant Dated 10th August.

6th Hampshire Battery, 3rd Wessex Brigade; the appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of William Lawrence Langley-Taylor bears date 6th August, and not 30th July, as stated in "London Gazette" of the 29th September.

3rd Wessex Ammunition Column, 3rd Wessex Brigade Lieutenant Arthur Livesay Forrester, from the 4th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), to be Captain. Dated 10th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Highland (Fifeshire); the announcement of the promotion to a Majority and the transfer from the 1st Fifeshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers) of Captain (Honorary Lieutenant in the Army) James Napier Hotchkis, which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 8th September, is cancelled.

Edward James, Lord Bruce (late Captain, The Forfar and Kincardine Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia) to be Major. Dated 14th September.

The undermentioned officers, from the 1st Fifeshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers), are appointed to the unit, with rank and precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April,

Captain (Honorary Lieutenant in the Army) James Napier. Hotchkis.

Captain Walter Mitchell. (To be supernumerary).

Second Lieutenant Walter Leonard Clark Duff.

Second Lieutenant Cyril Montgomary Grant-Govan.

Second Lieutenant James Leslie Auld Macdonald.

Second Lieutenant Walter L. C. Duff to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April,

Royal Engineers.

1st London Field Company, 1st London Divisional Engineers; the undermentioned officers, from the East London (Tower Hamlets) Royal Engineers (Volunteers), are appointed to the company, with rank and precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April.

Major George Wolferstan Walters.

Captain Oscar Rudolph Bernard Johnstone.

Captain Julian Barnstein. (To be supernumerary.)

Captain Reginald Herbert Joseph. (To be supernumerary.)

Lieutenant Frederick Gordon Friday.

Lieutenant Robert Harman Mackennzie.

2nd London Field Company, 1st London Divisional Engineers; Captain John Henry Robinson, from the East London (Tower Hamlets) Royal and Engineers (Volunteers), to be Major. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned officers, from the East London (Tower Hamlets) Royal Engineers (Volunteers), are appointed to the company with rank and precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April.

Captain Ernest Melbourne Hallenstein.

Captain Eugene Hill Goddard. (To be supernumerary.)

Captain Edward Herbert Wyand. (To be supernumerary.)

Lieutenant Guy Thornhill Kingsford.

Lieutenant John Victor Barff.

Lieutenant Harry Lucas Webb. (To be supernumerary.)

1st London Divisional Telegraph Company, 1st London Divisional Engineers; the undermentioned officers, from the East London (Tower Hamlets) Royal Engineers (Volunteers), are appointed to the company, with rank and precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April.

Captain Edward Warden Denniss.

Captain John Davidson Milne. (To be supernumerary.)

Lieutenant Gordon Cecil Kennard.

Kent (Fortress); the appointment to the Adjutancy of Captain Frederick V. Thompson Royal Engineers bears date 16th September, and not 25th July, as stated in the "London Gazette" of the 29th September.

Infantry.

5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; Emil Theodor Maier to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 30th July

1st Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment; Lieutenant Arthur Percival Evans, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Edward S. D'E. Coke, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 21st October.

Lieutenant Arthur P. Evans, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst Adjutant. Dated 21st October,

4th Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); Supernumerary Captain William Hunt bach is absorbed into the establishment. Dated 30 June.

8th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomas Christopher Gummins, from the 2nd Volunteer Battlion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, with precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April.

21st Battalion, County of London (Surrey Rifles) Regiment; Franz Julius Jebens to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Army Service Corps.

West Lancashire Divisional Company (Headquarters), West Lancashire Divisional Transport and Supply Column; Thomas Rupert Nuttall to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st May.

North Lancashire Brigade Company, West Lancashire Divisional Transport and Supply Column; Charles Fazackerley Wells to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 24th June.

Herbert Oswald Young to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 30th June.

Warwickshire Brigade Company, South Midland Divisional Transport and Supply Column; the undermentioned officers, from the 1st Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Captains, Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Goode.

Lieutenant John Allan Cecil Wright.

Gloucester and Worcester Brigade Company, South Midland Divisional Transport and Supply Column; the undermentioned officers, from the 1st Gloucestershire Royal Engineers (Volunteers), are appointed to the company, with rank and precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April,

Captain John Raymond Motton Ball.

Lieutenant Mark Henry Marshall.

Hampshire Brigade Company, Wessex Divisional Transport and Supply Column; Charles Simmonds to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 1st June,

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Charles John Bond, F. R. C. S. (Eng.), is appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy of the Royal Army Medical Corps of the North Midland Territorial Division. Dated 21st September,

£20,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

Hotel Strongroom Rifled in Broad Daylight.

Hamburg, October 30.

A remarkable jewel robbery, involving the loss of gems worth £20,000, took place at noon to-day, when unknown thieves ransacked the strongroom of one of Hamburg's largest and most fashionable hotels.

The thieves secured possession of a duplicate key from the hotel safe, and when unobserved opened the strong room and took the gems without leaving the slightest clue.

The stolen property belonged to a visiting Copenhagen jeweller, and had been deposited with the hotel for saf

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 12.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 13.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	...	84 5/8		1-8
3 do. Rentes ...	...	96 1-2	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...		62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 1-16		3-16
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 1-16		3-16
do. in New York	...	50		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·10		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....		20·46	1-4	
do. do. do. New York.		4·85 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills				
3 months' sight.		2 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills				
6 months' sight...		2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...		2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...		1 1/4	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ... £100,000 for S. America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 100,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Bar Gold (per cs.) 77/11 3/8 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver—Weak.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,700,000	Dec.	£200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,100,000	Dec.	£350,000
Other Deposits	...£41,700,000	Dec.	£700,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	unchgd	£ ...
Other Securities	...£25,400,000	Dec.	£1000,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,400,000	Inc.	£100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Good demand.	
Futures	... Steady.	
East Indian	... Dull.	
Manchester	... Steady	
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500	,,
Imports	...10,000	,,
Mid-Americans	4·99—06	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...8 3/16 + 1-16.	

Future Delivery Prices :–

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·69	4·67	4·66	4·67	4·67
—02	—02	—03	—02	—03
Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
4·69	4·68	4·69	4·68	
—02	—03	—02	—03	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	77,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	59,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain.	...	6,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	...	35,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35+05		
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·08+08		Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 8·88+07		

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—8 7-8—unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·78+05

Do. do. March 8·82+06

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 39 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Brown Cawnpore 49 Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—Sellers. Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet,

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber, 5s. 4d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
7 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 4,68,489	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Yokohama
1 Box Sovs	15,000	do	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	Indian People Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 30th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The Market has been quiet to-day. The opening quotations were 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d. for telegraphic but the latter rate is probably doubtful at the close. There has only been a small enquiry for demand Bank bills for the mail, the best rate available to-day being 1s. 3 7-8d. Credits are very scarce, the general quotation being 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight but for this mail 1s. 4 1-32 3 months' sight has been practicable. Far Eastern rates are easier owing to the fall in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169 3-4

Government Paper :–

There is no change to report in this market. Quotations opened at 94 9-16 ready and 94½ for the account. Very little business has been transacted but the market closes steady. Calcutta quotations are advised as 94 5-8 ready and 94 9-16 for a month forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·9
1st Settlement	,,	94·8

Bullion :–

The London Bar silver market on Thursday declined 3-16 to 23 1-16 for ready and forward delivery; and New York was 3-8 lower at 50. Locally the market opened at 58 7-8 ex duty but closes slightly weaker at 58 3-4. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold		24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold		24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	3	0
Silver ag Duty—Ready		58	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...		58	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...		59	0	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	58,16,000
Other Deposits	.....	38,24,000
Sundries	82,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	15,24,000
Other Authorized Securities	1,82,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	4,14,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	48,11,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	62,000	.....
Bullion	.....	7,000
Balances with other Banks...	.....	99,000
Sundries	20,000	.....
Cash	.....	29,71,000

Council Bills :–

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last only 2·20 lakhs were allotted out of the 40 lakhs offered, the rate being 1s. 3 29-32d. The total sales for the week ending on Tuesday evening last were 14·40 lakhs, and for next week 40 lakhs is again advertised for sale.

The mail of the 30th October brings £680,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,70,000
Bombay	,,	40,000
Madras	,,	2,90,000
Total...	Rs.	15,00,000

The mail of the 6th November brings £40,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,40,000
Bombay	,,	923,000
Madras	,,	2,60,000
Total ...	Rs.	14,20,000

The mail of the 13th November brings £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay	,,	2,20,000
Madras	,,	30,000
Total...	Rs.	3,50,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	1,047	1,714	2,500
Central India ...	161	221	191
Barsee and Nugger ...	462	3061	2,279
Berars...	319	1408	2,658
Central Provinces ...	3	413	532
Total Comras...	2,012	6,817	8,160
Dhollera	559	4,425	5,874
Broach	...	208	128
Coompta and Dharwar	648	11,753	16,336
Westerns	338	2,052	1,052
Bengals, N.-W, P. ...	8,764	23,446	39,913
Bengals, Bajputana...	16	561	1,499
Sind	33	730	1,458
Persian	16	112	187
American	...	463	283
Egyptian	94	651	196
Other Sorts	...	55	3
Totals...	12,513	51,459	75,110

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	12,513	18,728	—6,215
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th Nov.... ...	51,453	75,110	—23,657
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	2,882	110	+2,772
China	2,769	642	+2,127
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	5,651	752	+4,899
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 12th Nov. ...	38,040	39,521	—1,481
Europe	2,651	500	+2,151
China	27,666	8,793	+18,873
Japan	2,357	5,114	—2,757
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	70,714	53,928	+16,786
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	6,404	9,936	—3,532
China	452	200	+252
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 7th Nov. 1908.—1502 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 13th July 1908,—36,505 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The past week has seen the settlement of the strike in Lancashire, which it was at first anticipated would have an improving effect on the market. The heavy receipts, large ginners figures, and bearish crop estimates have however been quite sufficient to check an advance. Fluctuations have not not been wide and at the close there seems to be a steadier feeling in America and there is a small rise on the week. The demand in Liverpool for spot cotton has improved, as is natural, but the feeling in this market seems rather bearish than bullish and rates on the week show a small decline.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL—					
Spot	5·02	...	4·99	...	—03
Futures, Nov.-Dec.	4·73	...	4 69	...	—04
Do. Feb.-Mar.	4·71	...	4·67	...	—04
NEW YORK—					
Spot	9·25	...	9·35	...	+10
Futures, Dec.	9·00	...	9·08	...	+08
Do. Mar.	8·79	...	8·87	...	+08
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot	8 15-16	...	8 7-8	...	—1/16
Futures, Dec.	8·71	...	8·78	...	+07
Do. Mar.	8·72	...	8·82	...	+10

The local market has on the whole been steady, but business has not been by any means brisk. Japan shippers have been inquiring for Berar and Nagpur styles for near and forward delivery, but exporters to Europe have done little or nothing. Sales have been made of Khangaum on stamped bales, and ready new Bengals have been taken up by exporters and Mills. In the bazaar there has been a better demand the last day or two, particularly for good M. G. Broach, March delivery and a big line changed hands. At the close prices are steady as under.

Receipts of new crop Bengals are by no means free owing to scarcity of labour on account of fever in the districts.

In old crop a moderate business has been done by exporters and mills. Stocks are small and selection is becoming difficult.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	229-8	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	197½	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ,,... ...	193	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals	170	,,

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 Bales
Total Imports ...	...	12,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :–

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·72	4·69	4·70	4·69
+03	+02	+04	+02

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·71	4·72	4·72	4·73	4·72
		+04		

FREIGHTS.

Slightly more business has been done during the past week, but rates remain at the same low level. Ready Marseilles and Liverpool have been done at 5s.; Hull at 7s. to 8s.; Antwerp at 7s.; London at 6s. 6d. and Genoa at 9s.

For December we quote Antwerp and Hull 8s., Genoa 9s.

Forward business is on a small scale; January 11s. 6d.; February 12s.; March to June 12s. 6d. to 13s.

The "Anchor Line" quotes 8s. seeds, 8s. 6d. cotton, December; 10s. and 11s. January; 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. February; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. March to June.

The "Rubattino" rates are December 12s. seeds, 13s. cotton; January 14s. and 15s; February 14s. 6s. and 15s. 6d.; March; 15s. and 16s.; and April-May 16s. and 17s.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quotations are :—November 12s. seeds, 13s. cotton; December 13s. and 14s.; January to June 15s. and 15. 6d.

The P. and O. rates are 8s. seeds, 9s. cotton, November; and 9s. and 10s. for December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

There has been little or no change during the week, and the amount of business doing is small.

We quote:—

Ready...	... Rs.	8 3 0 to Rs.	8 4 0 B.T.
Ap.-May	... ,,	7 15 6 R. T.	

Rapeseed :–

There was considerable excitement in the early part of the week and prices advanced fully 4 annas per cwt., but have since declined nearly 3 annas. There was a good demand from Home. We do not look for any material change either way for the present.

We quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8 8 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat	... ,,	9 8 0	,,
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	... ,,	8 1 6	R.T.
Yellow Gujerat ,,	... ,,	8 10 0	

Gingellyseed :–

Along with other Seeds, this market has ruled steady, but the amount of business put through is small owing to lack of orders from home on account of the Chinese crop being plentiful and cheap.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c....	... Rs.	45½ to Rs.	46 0 0
White Havree	... ,,	47½ ,,	48 0 0
Mimbara	... ,,	46½ ,,	47 0 0

Poppyseed :–

The market has ruled firm during the week and sellers are scarce.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 9 10 0 B. T.

Apl.-May Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.

Castorseed :–

The market has been steady with a moderate business passing in forward.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	30 8 0	
Apl-May	... Rs.	5 13—6	R.T.

Cottonseed :–

New crop rates are steadier and we quote at the close.

Ready ...	Rs.	23 0 0	
Jan-Feb ...	Rs.	23 0 0	to Rs. 32 8 0

Groundnuts–

The market has been steady and some business has been done at Rs. 40-8-0 to Rs. 41 for Jan.—Feb.

Mowraseed :–

The market has kept steady to firm, with business doing at Rs. 6-14 B.T.

Wheat :–

At the beginning of the week there was a further advance, but the closing tone is easier. Up-country dealers who were buying lately have sold back and realised profits, Ready parcels are still scarce and prices are maintained.

We quote :—

White Karachi ready '...	Rs.	6 9 0	
White Delhi, April-May...	,,	5 8 6	R.T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ...	,,	5 15 0	R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	...	31,335 cwts.
Linseed	...	12,429 ,,
Rapeseed	...	2,588 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	64,377 ,,
Poppyseed	...	1,027 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	874 ,,
Castorseed	...	29,651 ,,
Rice	...	30,167 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	7,575 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	...	29,978 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	...	9,014 ,,
Gram	...	4,527 ,,
Joowar	...	9,578 ,,
Maize	...	779 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is very quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market shows no improvement on last week and reports from up-country are still discouraging.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—Although the strike is at an end it has had no effects on our market. There is no demand forthcoming and no business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues dull with nothing doing.

DHOOTIES.—The market is unchanged and there is no demand. The Home markets continue steady.

METALS.

COPPER.—There has been a great advance at Home; and in sympathy our market has also advanced but not to the same extent. Stocks are still large and this prevents Rupee prices from rising.

YELLOW METAL has also advanced both at Home and here; but the demand has slackened owing to the rise in Rupee prices.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is unchanged and had kept steady with only slight fluctuations. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,470; Bank of India's to Rs. 68 and Indian Specie Bank to Rs. 54. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced to Rs. 1,560. In Mill Companies Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,765. Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,150; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 116 1-4. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,115. Connaught's are steady at Rs. 255. David's after touching Rs. 465 closed at Rs. 460. Empress mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 370. Framji Petit's have improved to Rs. 1,560. Imperial's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 160, Jamshed's have improved to Rs. 187 1/2, Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 835, Leopold's have been put through at Rs. 60, Maneckji Petit's, during the earlier part of the week declined to Rs. 3,325 but closed steady at Rs. 3,355 for December. New Great Eastern shares are steady at Rs. 205, New City of Bombay at Rs. 725, Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 107 1/2 Sassoon S, and W. Coy. shares are steady at Rs. 1,097 1-2. Southeren Maratha's have ruled at and about Rs. 230 G. D., Standard's are steady at Rs. 1390 and Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,835. Finlay mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 280, Fasulbhoy Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 267 1-2. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 557 1-2, Amritsar Patti's are quiet at Rs. 120. Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 105 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 415. Press shares are nearly unchanged. Mofussil's have changed hands at Rs. 680 C. D. Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 125 X. D. and New Berar's at Rs. 490. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 130. Bombay Burmah's are at Rs. 10,100 and New issues have changed hands at Rs. 442 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co. Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 132 and Preference shares to Rs. 154 1-2. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 350. Preference shares have improved to Rs. 270. Central India Mining shares are quiet at Rs. 395. Shivrajpur Syndicate A and B shares are at Rs. 24 and C shares at Rs. 19½. Kemp's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 206 and Trescher's at Rs. 600. Bombay Telephone's are at Rs. 33. Phillips' are steady at Rs. 54. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 457½ Sirdar Carbonic Gas Coy. Ld., shares have changed hands at Rs. 80. The Tata Iron and Steel Coy.'s ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 14½ discount, and preference shares have improved to Rs. 3 discount, and deferred shares to Rs. 52. Thacker's have been put through at Rs. 285. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1968)...		98-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust (due 1968)		97-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal (due 1946)		97-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1925)		112-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1933)		114-0-0

Latest quotations received on 13th November from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	99½
Eries	35½
Unions	183½
Southern Pref. (American).....	60
Canadian Pacific Railway	183
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	53
South Eastern (Defd)	33
Burma Railway	105 x. d.
Nizam's State Railway.....	110 x. d.
South Indian Railway (1910).....	104
Southern Punjab Railway	131½
Brighton A (Berthas)	86¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	44⅛
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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 13th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	13	11	0 a m	3	30
Teheran ...	13	11	25 p m	3	10
Suez	13	12	5 p m	0	49

NOTICES.

Turkish route right (13-11-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right (13-11-08).

Bhamo route to China right (10-11-08).

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

CANADA'S LEADING CITIZEN.

CONSERVATIVES as well as Liberals may join in applauding the success of Sir W. Laurier at the polls. Liberal though he be in name, he has seldom surrendered to the Radicals. Their favourite schemes of Government ownership of railways, telegraphs, and telephones have found in him an unflinching opponent, and he has done the Conservatives the honour of carrying on the system of protection for industry which they inaugurated. Since he took office, in 1896, Canadian prosperity has advanced by leaps and bounds, and the only discordant note in the general satisfaction with his rule—apart, of course, from the traditional opposition of such communities as Ontario—has been heard in British Columbia, which has been angered at the fetters placed upon her activity in excluding Orientals. The Province would have introduced the "Natal" Act, a writing test, designed to keep Hindus out of the country; but, seeing that Sir W. Laurier's Government has made arrangements for transporting the Hindus to British Honduras, British Columbia might well have shown some recognition of the Premier's efforts to reconcile his interest in the Columbians' welfare with his duty to the Empire. Like the strong man that he is, Sir W. Laurier has not hesitated to speak his mind when the occasion seemed to demand it. A French Canadian, and the idol of that section of the population, he told them once perfectly frankly that under England they had enjoyed ten times the liberty they would have tasted under France. And when the Alaskan award nettled the whole land from the Pacific to the Atlantic he voiced the general sentiment in regretting that his country had not treaty-making powers. She has now, thanks to her Premier.

DEALING WITH MOTORS.

If we are to secure better treatment of the public by motorists it is not good policy—we may go further and say it is a very short-sighted policy—to ban the whole tribe of those who go along roads in motor-cars. The furious antagonists of the car make the old venerable mistake of demanding from the drivers and chauffeurs a high ideal of virtue under the yoke of which the fault-finders themselves would distinctly decline to put their own necks if any one attempted to impose that ideal upon them in other circumstances. Granted, the motor-car is rather a nuisance to pedestrians it is dangerous to children if driven thoughtlessly; the smell is unpleasant, and it splashes rather more mud and raises rather more dust than horse-drawn vehicles. Until these defects are remedied all drivers are slightly selfish, as the Duke of Northumberland remarked at the Mansion House. But are their detractors absolutely unselfish in other comditions of life? Do they never knock people down when cycling? Do they always refrain from taking the most comfortable seat in a railway carriage? Do they never spend money unnecessarily on their own selfish pleasures: eating, drinking, and smoking? It is unnecessary to prolong the list.

CUFF LINKS FOR THE WEARY.

It is, of course, the innate feeblenss of intellect produced by dank autumn weather, but the description of the patent cuff links invented by the German Crown Prince still remains unintelligible, after long and painful effort to grasp its true significance. "Double cuff links with two looped buttons." It sounds all right, not less calculated to split the nail of the thumb and forefinger than some of these hideous inventions but we should like to see in operation in somebody else's hands. It must be a great, a wise and a good invention, for when did anything inferior or base proceed from those wonderful work-rooms at Charlottenburg where the Crown Prince has served his apprenticeship? We half suspect, we half believe that the new invention must be first cousin to the self-fixing button, which the poor bachelor can run through his trousers in half a minute with the assistance of a pair of nail-scissors, undoubtedly the greatest discovery since the apple fell on Newton's head. If it be so, civilisation, the progress of mankind, and the cry which ascends daily to Heaven (or descends somewhere else) from mankind splitting its nails over cuff links all demand that the Crown Prince's patent should forthwith be put upon the market.

DARK HORSE IN AMERICA.

Seldom has there been an election in the United States that has evoked such a general consent as to its probable result. All estimates assign a majority to Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate, and only differ as to the size of the majority, some putting it at 80, others at over 100 in the electoral college of 483 members. It would not be surprising were both of these predictions falsified, not that we doubt Mr. Taft's success, but we hesitate for certain reasons to believe in such a large majority. It is not the Labour vote that arouses scepticism as to the truth of the predictions. Mr. Gompers has obviously overestimated his power in trying to swing it round to the Democrats. Nor need much weight be attached to the poverty of the Republican candidate's oratory. He has many able helpers, and Americans moreover are too canny to be carried away by turgid periods. The unpopularity of Mr. Hughes among the lower classes may count for something on November 3, but far more important to our mind is the attitude of the Germans. Their numbers are formidable: they total three and a half out of the twenty-one million electors. Accustomed to follow more or less blindly their own leaders, they have before their eyes the editor of their great paper, the oracle of their households, going right over to the Democrats, and working heart and soul for Mr. Bryan. People say that this movement is dictated by Berlin, which is working for the reduction in the tariff promised by Mr. Bryan. However, that may be, it is an important secession, and if Mr. Ridder takes his fellow ex-Germans with him, he may reduce the majority of Mr. Taft very considerably.

ESPECIALLY SUNDRY.

In a modest and quiet way Lord Lansdowne managed to render good service to his colleague—it is not extravagant to use the term—Sir Elward Grey, in opening an exhibition of Mahomedan art at the Whitechapel Gallery, where East met East in a paradoxical sense. He took the opportunity to refer to the new Government in Turkey, to the change which that new Government has brought in our attitude towards Turkish reform, and to the sincerity of our good-will in the present state of affairs. Lord Lansdowne, enjoying more freedom and less responsibility than Sir Edward Grey, could speak a little more bluntly. He crossed the t's and dotted the i's. But the substance of his little speech is the same substance that has been seen in Sir Edward Grey's words and the identity of the speaker is a useful reminder to all and sundry—especially sundry—that the mind expressed by our Government in the Near Eastern difficulty is the mind of a united Britain.

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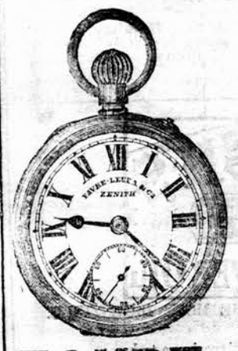

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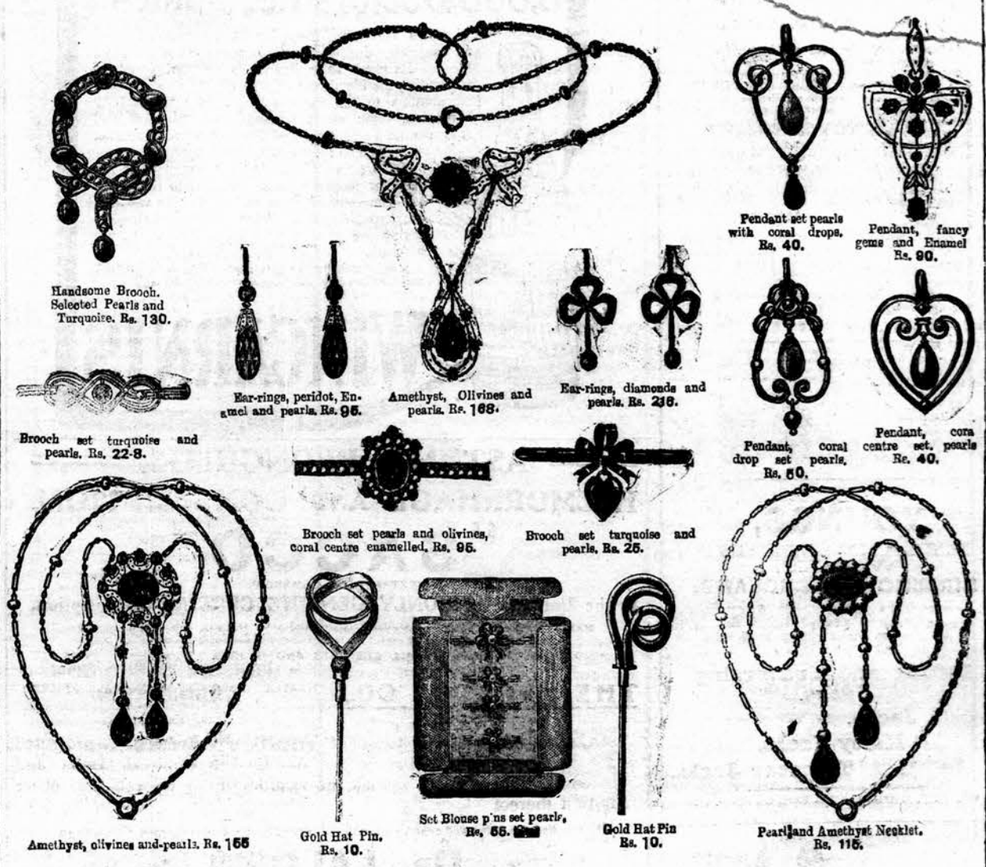

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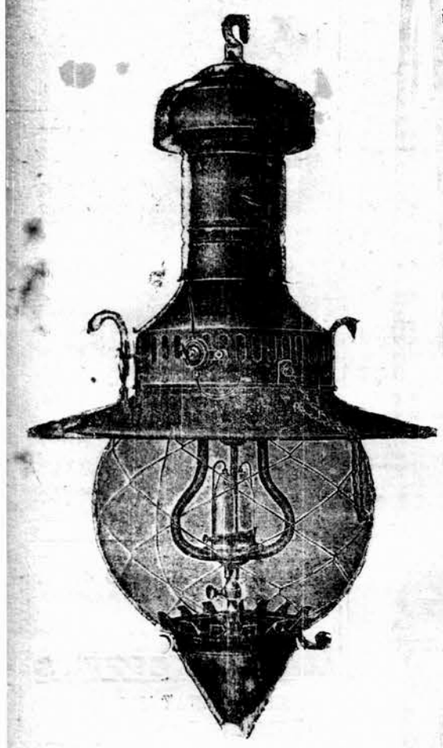

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6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.

or

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